

THE
NATURALIST'S LIBRARY.



Engraver

B E W I C K ..

Thomas Bewick

Engraver in the Naturalists Library.

THE
NATURALIST'S LIBRARY.

ORNITHOLOGY.

VOL. V



Phalacrocorax Leadbeateri *Agapornis Swunderianus*

EDINBURGH.
W. H. LIZARS.
LONDON SAMUEL HIGHLEY 32. FLEET STREET.
DUBLIN W. CURRY JUN* & CO

THE
NATURALIST'S LIBRARY

CONDUCTED BY
SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BART.
F. R. S. E., F. L. S., &c. &c.

ORNITHOLOGY.

VOL. VI.

PARROTS.

BY
PRIDEAUX J. SELBY, ESQ.
F. R. S. E., &c. &c.

EDINBURGH:
W. H. LIZARS, 3 JAMES'S SQUARE;
S. HIGHLEY, 32 FLEET STREET, LONDON; AND
W. CURRY JUN. & CO. DUBLIN.

1836.

EDINBURGH,
PRINTED BY NEILL & CO. OLD FISHMARKET.

THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
PARROTS.

BY
PRIDEAUX J. SELBY, ESQ.
F. R. S. E., &c. &c.

ILLUSTRATED BY THIRTY-TWO PLATES: WITH MEMOIR AND
PORTRAIT OF BEWICK, BY THE REV. MR TURNER,
NEWCASTLE-UPON-TYNE.

EDINBURGH:
W. H. LIZARS, 3 JAMES'S SQUARE;
S. HIGHLEY, 32 FLEET STREET, LONDON; AND
W. CURRY JUN. & CO. DUBLIN.

1836.

EDINBURGH,
PRINTED BY NEILL & CO. OLD FISHMARKET.

ADVERTISEMENT.

WE have the pleasure of again making our appearance before our subscribers and the public with a volume of this popular Work, devoted to the Natural History of the *Psittacidæ* (*Parrots*), in the getting up of which there is congregated the greatest combination of talent, both in the literary department, by our valued friend and coadjutor Mr SELBY, and in the beautiful and interesting illustrations by Mr LEAR, from whose pencil they have, with only two exceptions, been taken—the drawings having all been made expressly for the volume.

We have to offer our best acknowledgments to the Rev. Mr TURNER, the friend and cotemporary of BEWICK, for his very interesting memoir of that

talented man, and which must be perused by all with much interest. We should have liked much to have been favoured by his daughters with access to the venerable gentleman's papers, or to have received any information from them on the subject of this memoir; but they judged it advisable to decline compliance with our application; so that the notice, although complete enough, is not just so lengthened as we could have desired.

We are glad to announce, that Mr SWAINSON'S first volume of the Birds of Western Africa is in the press, and that we have received most of his beautiful drawings for the two volumes, which will appear as soon as we can overtake them.

Our volume on the *Cetacea* is also in the press, and will be the next in course of publication.

We are now at our Fifteenth Volume, being about half the number which were proposed in our original Prospectus, and it affords us great satisfaction again to offer our best acknowledgments to our subscribers for the liberal patronage we have experienced since we began the Work, and which we are glad to say continues undiminished, nay even to increase; for the last volume published two months ago on the British Nocturnal Lepidoptera, has averaged a larger sale than any of its predecessors in

the same given period. We have made these remarks to shew to our friends the steady and continued popularity of our Work, which we shall do all in our power to keep up to the end, and which we hope they see an earnest of in the volumes now before them.

CONTENTS

OF

VOLUME SIXTH.

	PAGE
MEMOIR OF THOMAS BEWICK,	17
NATURAL HISTORY OF THE PARROTS, or Family PSIT- TACIDÆ,	53
Genus PALÆORNIS,	67
Barraband Ring-Parakeet.	
<i>Palæornis Barrabandi</i> . Plate I.	69
Alexandrine Ring-Parakeet.	
<i>Palæornis Alexandri</i> . Plate II.	72
Malacca Ring-Parakeet.	
<i>Palæornis Malaccensis</i> . Plate III.	75
Patagonian Arara.	
<i>Arara Patagonica</i> . Plate IV.	79
Carolina Arara.	
<i>Arara Carolinensis</i> ,	81
The Great Green Maccaw.	
<i>Macrocerus militaris</i> . Plate V.	87
Blue and Yellow Maccaw.	
<i>Macrocerus ararauna</i> . Plate VI.	90
Red and Blue Maccaw.	
<i>Macrocerus Aracanga</i> . Plate VII.	93

	PAGE
Noble Parrot-Macaw.	
<i>Psittacara nobilis</i> . Plate VIII.	97
Festive Parrot.	
<i>Psittacus festivus</i> . Plate IX.	102
Amazons' Parrot.	
<i>Psittacus Amazonius</i> ,	103
Ash-coloured or Grey Parrot.	
<i>Psittacus erythacus</i> . Plate X.	106
Grand Electus.	
<i>Electus grandis</i> ,	112
Le Vaillant's Pionus.	
<i>Pionus Le Vaillantii</i> ,	113
Swindern's Love-Bird.	
<i>Agapornis Swinderianus</i> . Plate XI.	116
Southern Nestor.	
<i>Nestor hypopolius</i> . Plate XII.	121
Tricolour-crested Cockatoo.	
<i>Ptyctolophus Leadbeateri</i> . Plate XIII.	126
Lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo.	
<i>Ptyctolophus sulphureus</i> . Plate XIV.	129
Stellated Geringore.	
<i>Calyptorhynchus stellatus</i> . Plate XV.	134
Goliath Aratoo.	
<i>Microglossus aterrimus</i> . Plate XVI.	138
Pesquet's Dasyptilus.	
<i>Dasyptilus Pequetii</i> . Plate XVII.	140
Purple-capped Lory.	
<i>Lorius domicellus</i> . Plate XVII.	146
Papuan Lory.	
<i>Charmosyna Papuensis</i> . Plate XIX.	149
Blue-bellied Lorikeet.	
<i>Trichoglossus Swainsonii</i> . Plate XX.	153

	PAGE
Varied Lorikeet.	
<i>Trichoglossus versicolor.</i> Plate XXI. .	157
Orange-winged Lorikeet.	
<i>Trichoglossus pyrrhopterus.</i> Plate XXII. .	159
Kuhl's Coriphilus.	
<i>Coriphilus Kuhlîi.</i> Plate XXIII. . .	164
Sapphire-crowned Psittacule.	
<i>Psittaculus galgulus.</i> Plate XXIV. . .	167
Pennantian Broad-tail.	
<i>Platycercus Pennantii.</i> Plate XXV. .	173
Pale-headed Broad-tail.	
<i>Platycercus palliceps.</i> Plate XXVI. . .	176
Blue-headed Nanodes.	
<i>Nanodes venustus.</i> Plate XXVII. . .	179
Undulated Nanodes.	
<i>Nanodes undulatus.</i> Plate XXVIII. .	181
Ground Parrot.	
<i>Pezoporus formosus.</i> Plate XXIX. . .	183
Red-checked Nymphicus.	
<i>Nymphicus Novæ Hollandiæ.</i> Plate XXX. .	186
PORTRAIT OF THOMAS BEWICK,	2
Vignette Title-page.	

In all Thirty-two Plates in this Volume.

MEMOIR

THOMAS BEWICK,

EMINENT ENGRAVER ON WOOD.

ALTHOUGH the Biographical Notices prefixed to these volumes have hitherto been confined to Scientific Naturalists, yet, as no one perhaps has contributed more essentially to promote the study of Zoology, in two of its most important branches, than the ingenious Artist whose name stands at the head of this article, it appears no more than an act of justice to offer, in this way, a respectful tribute to his memory.

Though the art of cutting or engraving on wood is undoubtedly of high antiquity, as the Chinese and Indian modes of printing on paper, cotton, and silk, sufficiently prove; though, even in Europe, the art

of engraving on blocks of wood may probably be traced higher than that of printing usually so called ; and though, in the fifteenth and sixteenth centuries, designs were executed of great beauty and accuracy, such as Holbein's "Dance of Death," the vignettes and head-letters of the early Missals and Bibles, and the engravings of flowers and shells in Gerard, Gesner, and Fuhschius ; yet the bare inspection of these is sufficient to prove that their methods must have been very different from that which Bewick and his school have followed. The principal characteristic of the ancient masters is the crossing of the black lines, to produce or deepen the shade, commonly called *cross-hatching*. Whether this was done by employing different blocks, one after another, as in calico-printing and paper-staining, it may be difficult to say ; but to produce them on the same block is so difficult and unnatural, that, though Nesbit, one of Bewick's early pupils, attempted it on a few occasions, and the splendid print of *Dentatus* by Harvey shews that it is not impossible even on a large scale, yet the waste of time and labour is scarcely worth the effect produced.

To understand this, it may be necessary to state, for the information of those who may not have seen an engraved block of wood, that whereas the lines

which are sunk by the graver on the surface of a copper-plate are the parts which receive the printing ink, which is first smeared over the whole plate, and the superfluous ink is scraped and rubbed off, that remaining in the lines being thus transferred upon the paper, by its being passed, together with the plate, through a rolling-press, the rest being left white—in the wooden block, all the parts which are intended to leave the paper white, are carefully scooped out with burins and gouges, and the lines and other parts of the surface of the block which are left prominent, after being inked, like types, with a ball or roller, are transferred to the paper by the common printing-press. The difficulty, therefore, of picking out, upon the wooden block, the minute squares or lozenges, which are formed by the mere intersection of the lines cut in the copper-plate, may easily be conceived.

The great advantage of wood-engraving is, that the thickness of the blocks (which are generally of boxwood, sawed across the grain) being carefully regulated by the height of the types with which they are to be used, are set up in the same page with the types; and only one operation is required to print the letter-press and the cut which is to illustrate it. The greater permanency, and indeed

almost indestructibility,* of the wooden block, is besides secured ; since it is not subjected to the scraping and rubbing, which so soon destroys the sharpness of the lines upon copper : and there is a harmony produced in the page, by the engraving and the letter-press being of the same colour ; which is very seldom the case where copper-plate vignettes are introduced with letter-press.

It is difficult, perhaps impossible, to trace the history of wood-engraving, its early principles, the causes of its decay, &c., till its productions came to sink below contempt. But for its revival and present state we are unquestionably indebted to Bewick and his pupils.

THOMAS BEWICK was born August 12. 1753, at Cherry-Burn, in the parish of Ovingham, and county of Northumberland. His father, John Bewick, had for many years a landsale colliery at Mickley-Bank, now in the possession of his son William. John Bewick, Thomas's younger brother, and coad-

* Many of Mr Bewick's blocks have printed upwards of 300,000 : the head-piece of the Newcastle Courant above a million ; and a small vignette for a capital letter in the Newcastle Chronicle, during a period of twenty years, at least two millions.

jutor with him in many of his works, was born in 1760—unfortunately for the arts and for society, of which he was an ornament, died of a consumption, at the age of thirty-five.

The early propensity of Thomas to observe natural objects, and particularly the manners and habits of animals, and to endeavour to express them by drawing, in which, without tuition, he manifested great proficiency at an early age, determined his friends as to the choice of a profession for him. He was bound apprentice, at the age of fourteen, to Mr Ralph Beilby of Newcastle, a respectable copper-plate engraver, and very estimable man.* Mr Bewick might have had a master of greater eminence, but he could not have had one more anxious to encourage the rising talents of his pupil, to point out to

* It is stated by the author of "The Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," forming a part of the Library of Entertaining Knowledge (we know not on what authority, but we think it probable,) that he was in the habit of exercising his genius by covering the walls and doors of his native village with sketches in chalk of his favourites of the lower creation with great accuracy and spirit; and that some of these performances chancing to attract Mr Beilby's notice, as he was passing through Cherry-Burn, he was so much struck with the talent which they displayed, that he immediately sought out the young artist, and obtained his father's permission to take him with him as his apprentice.

him his peculiar line of excellence, and to enjoy without jealousy his merit and success, even when it appeared, in some respects, to throw himself into the shade. When Mr Charles Hutton, afterwards the eminent Professor Hutton of Woolwich, but then a schoolmaster in Newcastle, was preparing, in 1770, his great work on Mensuration, he applied to Mr Beilby to engrave on copper-plates the mathematical figures for the work. Mr Beilby judiciously advised that they should be cut on wood, in which case, each might accompany, on the same page, the proposition it was intended to illustrate. He employed his young apprentice to execute many of these; and the beauty and accuracy with which they were finished, led Mr Beilby to advise him strongly to devote his chief attention to the improvement of this long-lost art. Several mathematical works were supplied, about this time, with very beautiful diagrams; particularly Dr Enfield's translation of Rossignol's Elements of Geometry.

On the expiration of his apprenticeship, he visited the metropolis for a few months, and was, during this short period, employed by an engraver in the vicinity of Hatton-Garden. But London, with all its gaieties and temptations, had no attractions for Bewick: he panted for the enjoyment of his native

air, and for indulgence in his accustomed rural habits. On his return to the North, he spent a short time in Scotland, and afterwards became his old master's partner, while John, his brother, was taken as their joint-apprentice.

About this time, Mr Thomas Saint, the printer of the Newcastle Courant, projected an edition of Gay's Fables, and the Bewicks were engaged to furnish the cuts. One of these, "The Old Hound," obtained the premium of the Society of Arts, for the best specimen of wood-engraving, in 1775. An impression of this may be seen in the Memoir prefixed to "Select Fables," printed for Charnley, Newcastle, in 1820; from which many notices in the present Memoir are taken. Mr Saint, in 1776, published also a work entitled, *Select Fables*, with an indifferent set of cuts, probably by some inferior artist; but in 1779 came out a new edition of Gay, and, in 1784, of the *Select Fables*, with an entire new set of cuts, by the Bewicks.

It has been already said, that Thomas Bewick, from his earliest youth, was a close observer and accurate delineator of the forms and habits of animals; and, during his apprenticeship, and indeed throughout his whole life, he neglected no opportunity of visiting and drawing such foreign animals as were

exhibited in the different itinerant collections which occasionally visited Newcastle. This led to the project of the "History of Quadrupeds;" a Prospectus of which work, accompanied by specimens of several of the best cuts then engraved, was printed and circulated in 1787; but it was not till 1790 that the work appeared.

In the mean time, the Prospectus had the effect of introducing the spirited undertaker to the notice of many ardent cultivators of natural science, particularly of Marmaduke Tunstall, Esq. of Wycliffe, whose museum was even then remarkable for the extent of its treasures, and for the skill with which they had been preserved; whose collection also of living animals, both winged and quadruped, was very considerable. Mr Bewick was invited to visit Wycliffe, and made drawings of various specimens, living and dead, which contributed greatly to enrich his subsequent publications. The portraits which he took with him of the wild cattle in Chillingham Park, the seat of the Earl of Tankerville (whose agent, Mr John Bailey, was also an eminent naturalist, and very intimate friend of Mr Bewick), particularly attracted Mr Tunstall's attention; and he was very urgent to obtain a representation, upon a larger scale than was contemplated for his projected work, of

those now *unique* specimens of the “ancient Caledonian breed.” For this purpose, Mr Bewick made a special visit to Chillingham, and the result was the largest wood-cut he ever engraved; which, though it is considered as his *chef d’œuvre*, seemed, in its consequences, to shew the limits within which wood-engraving should generally be confined. The block, after a few impressions had been taken off, split into several pieces, and remained so till, in the year 1817, the richly figured border having been removed, the pieces containing the figure of the wild bull were so firmly clamped together, as to bear the force of the press; and impressions may still be had. A few proof-impressions on thin vellum of the original block, with the figured border, have sold as high as twenty guineas.

As it obviously required much time, as well as labour, to collect, from various quarters, the materials for a “General History of Quadrupeds,” it is evident that much must have been done in other ways, in the regular course of ordinary business. In a country engraver’s office, much of this requires no record; but, during this interval, three works on copper seem to have been executed, chiefly by Mr Thomas Bewick. A small quarto volume, entitled, “A Tour through Sweden, Lapland, &c., by Matthew

Consett, Esq., accompanied by Sir G. H. Liddell," was illustrated with engravings by Beilby and Bewick, the latter executing all those relating to natural history, particularly the rein-deer and their Lapland keepers, brought over by Sir H. Liddell, whom he had thus the unexpected opportunity of delineating from the life. During this interval, he also drew and engraved on copper, at the expense of their respective proprietors, "The Whitley large Ox," belonging to Mr Edward Hall, the four quarters of which weighed 187 stone; and "The remarkable Kyloe Ox," bred in Mull by Donald Campbell, Esq. and fed by Mr Robert Spearman of Rothley Park, Northumberland. This latter is a very curious specimen of copper-plate engraving, combining the styles of wood and copper, particularly in the minute manner in which the verdure is executed.

At length appeared "The General History of Quadrupeds," a work uncommonly well received by the public, and ever since held in increased estimation. Perhaps there never was a work to which the rising generation of the day was, and no doubt that for many years to come will be, under such obligations, for exciting in them a taste for the natural history of animals. The representations which are given of the various tribes, possess a boldness of de-

sign, a correctness of outline, an exactness of attitude, and a discrimination of general character, which convey, at the first glance, a just and lively idea of each different animal. The figures were accompanied by a clear and concise statement of the nature, habits, and disposition of each animal: these were chiefly drawn up by his able coadjutors, Mr Beilby, his partner, and his printer Mr Solomon Hodgson; subject, no doubt, to the corrections and additions of Mr Bewick. In drawing up these descriptions, it was the endeavour of the publishers to lay before their readers a particular account of the quadrupeds of our own country, especially of those which have so materially contributed to its strength, prosperity, and happiness, and to notice the improvements which an enlarged system of agriculture, supported by a noble spirit of generous emulation, has diffused throughout the country.

But the great and, to the public in general, unexpected, charm of the History of Quadrupeds, was the number and variety of the vignettes and tail-pieces, with which the whole volume is embellished. Many of these are connected with the manners and habits of the animals near which they are placed; others are, in some other way, connected with them, as being intended to convey to those who avail them-

selves of their labours, some salutary moral lesson, as to their humane treatment ; or to expose, by perhaps the most cutting possible satire, the cruelty of those who ill-treat them. But a great proportion of them express, in a way of dry humour peculiar to himself, the artist's particular notions of men and things, the passing events of the day, &c. &c. ; and exhibit often such ludicrous, and, in a few instances, such serious and even awful, combinations of ideas, as could not perhaps have been developed so forcibly in any other way.

From the moment of the publication of this volume, the fame of Thomas Bewick was established on a foundation not to be shaken. It has passed through seven large editions, with continually growing improvements.

It was observed before, that Mr Bewick's younger brother, John, was apprenticed to Mr Beilby and himself. He naturally followed the line of engraving so successfully struck out by his brother. At the close of his apprenticeship, he removed to London, where he soon became very eminent as a wood-engraver ; indeed, in some respects, he might be said to excel the elder Bewick. This naturally induced Mr William Bulmer, the spirited proprietor of the "Shakspeare Press," himself a Newcastle

man, to conceive the desire of giving to the world a complete specimen of the improved arts of type and block-printing ; and for this purpose he engaged the Messrs Bewicks, two of his earliest acquaintances, to engrave a set of cuts to embellish the poems of Goldsmith, *The Traveller* and *Deserted Village*, and Parnell's *Hermit*. These appeared in 1795, in a royal quarto volume, and attracted a great share of public attention, from the beauty of the printing and the novelty of the embellishments, which were executed with the greatest care and skill, after designs made from the most interesting passages of the poems, and were universally allowed to exceed every thing of the kind that had been produced before. Indeed, it was conceived almost impossible that such delicate effects could be obtained from blocks of wood ; and it is said that his late Majesty (George III.) entertained so great a doubt upon the subject, that he ordered his bookseller, Mr G. Nicol, to procure the blocks from Mr Bulmer, that he might convince himself of the fact.

The success of this volume induced Mr Bulmer to print, in the same way, *Somerville's Chase*. The subjects which ornament this work being entirely composed of landscape scenery and animals, were peculiarly adapted to display the beauties of wood-

engraving. Unfortunately for the arts, it was the last work of the younger Bewick, who died at the close of 1795, of a pulmonary complaint, probably contracted by too great application. He is justly described in the monumental inscription in Ovingham church-yard, as “only excelled as to his ingenuity as an artist by his conduct as a man.” Previously, however, to his death, he had drawn the whole of the designs for the Chase on the blocks, except one ; and the whole were beautifully engraved by his brother Thomas.

In 1797, Messrs Beilby and Bewick published the first volume of the “History of British Birds,” comprising the land-birds. This work contains an account of the various feathered tribes, either constantly residing in, or occasionally visiting, our islands. While Bewick was engraving the cuts (almost all faithfully delineated from nature), Mr Beilby was engaged in furnishing the written descriptions. Some unlucky misunderstandings having arisen about the appropriation of this part of the work, a separation of interests took place between the parties, and the compilation and completion of the second volume, “Water-birds,” devolved on Mr Bewick alone—subject, however, to the literary corrections of the Rev. Henry Cotes, Vicar of Bedlington. In the

whole of this work, the drawings are minutely accurate, and express the natural delicacy of feather, down, and accompanying foliage, in a manner particularly happy. And the variety of vignettes and tail-pieces, and the genius and humour displayed in the whole of them (illustrating, besides, in a manner never before attempted, the habits of the birds), stamps a value on the work superior to the former publication on Quadrupeds.* This also has passed

* “Of Bewick’s powers, the most extraordinary is the perfect accuracy with which he seizes and transfers to paper the natural objects which it is his delight to draw. His landscapes are absolute *fac-similes*; his animals are whole-length portraits. Other books on natural history have fine engravings; but still, neither beast nor bird in them have any character; dogs and deer, lark and sparrow, have all airs and countenances marvellously insipid, and of a most flat similitude. You may buy dear books, but if you want to know what a bird or quadruped *is*, to Bewick you must go at last. It needs only to glance at the works of Bewick, to convince ourselves with what wonderful felicity the very countenance and air of his animals are marked and distinguished. There is the grave owl, the silly wavering lap-wing, the pert jay, the impudent over-fed sparrow, the airy lark, the sleepy-headed gourmand duck, the restless titmouse, the insignificant wren, the clean harmless gull, the keen rapacious kite — every one has his character.”

“His vignettes are just as remarkable. Take his *British Birds*, and in the tail-pieces to these volumes you shall find the most touching representations of Nature in all her forms, animate and inanimate. There are the poachers tracking a hare in the snow; and the urchins who have accomplished the creation of a “snow-man;” the disap-

through many editions, with and without the letter-press.

pointed beggar leaving the gate open for the pigs and poultry to march over the good dame's linen, which she is laying out to dry; the thief who sees devils in every bush—a sketch that Hogarth himself might envy; the strayed infant standing at the horse's heels, and pulling his tail, while the mother is in an agony flying over the style; the sportsman who has slipped into the torrent; the blind man and boy, unconscious of "Keep on this side;" and that best of burlesques on military pomp, the four urchins astride of gravestones for horses, the first blowing a glass trumpet, and the others bedizened in tatters, with rush-caps and wooden swords.

"Nor must we pass over his sea-side sketches, all imitable. The cutter chasing the smuggler—is it not evident that they are going at the rate of at least ten knots an hour? The tired gulls sitting on the waves, every curled head of which seems big with mischief. What pruning of plumage, what stalkings, and flappings, and scratchings of the sand, are depicted in that collection of sea-birds on the shore! What desolation is there in that sketch of coast after a storm, with the solitary rock, the ebb-tide, the crab just venturing out, and the mast of the sunken vessel standing up through the treacherous waters! What truth and minute nature is in that tide coming in, each wave rolling higher than its predecessor, like a line of conquerors, and pouring in amidst the rocks with increased aggression! And, last and best, there are his fishing scenes. What angler's heart but beats whenever the pool-fisher, deep in the water, his rod bending almost double with the rush of some tremendous trout or heavy salmon? Who does not recognize his boyish days in the fellow with the "set rods," sheltering himself from the soaking rain behind an old tree? What fisher has not seen yon "old codger," sitting by the river side, peering over his tackle, and putting on a brandling?"

Mr Bewick's next works were on a larger scale : four very spirited and accurate representations of a zebra, an elephant, a lion, and a tiger, from the collection and for the use of Mr Pidcock, the celebrated exhibitor of wild beasts. A few impressions were taken of each of these, which are now very scarce.

In 1818, he published a collection of Fables, en-

" Bewick's landscapes, too, are on the same principle with his animals: they are for the most part portraits, the result of the keenest and most accurate observation. You perceive every stone and bunch of grass has had actual existence: his moors are north-country moors, the progeny of Cheviot, Rimside, Simonside, or Carter. The tail-piece of the old man pointing out to his boy an ancient monumental stone, reminds one of the Millfield plain, or Flodden Field. Having only delineated that in which he himself has taken delight, we may deduce his character from his pictures: his heartfelt love of his native country, its scenery, its manners, its airs, its men and women; his propensity

~~~~~ by himself to wander  
Adown some trotting burn's meander,  
And no thinks lang :

his intense observation of nature and human life; his satirical and somewhat coarse humour; his fondness for maxims and old saws; his vein of worldly prudence now and then "cropping out," as the miners call it, into day-light; his passion for the sea-side, and his delight in "the angler's solitary trade:" All this, and more, the admirer of Bewick may deduce from his sketches."—*Blackwood's Magazine*, p. 2, 3.



titled, "The Fables of Æsop and others, with Designs by T. Bewick." This work has not, however, been received by the public with so much favour.

In 1820, Mr Emerson Charnley, bookseller in Newcastle, having purchased of Messrs Wilson of York a large collection of wood-cuts, which had been engraved by the Bewicks in early life, for various works printed by Saint, conceived the design of employing them in the illustration of a volume of Select Fables (already referred to). Though aware that Mr Bewick wished it to be fully understood that he had no wish to "feed the whimsies of bibliomanists," as he himself expressed it, and perhaps was a little jealous of all the imperfections of his youth being set before the public, yet the Editor conceived that he was rendering to the curious in wood-engraving a very acceptable service, by thus rescuing from oblivion so many valuable specimens of the early talents of the revivors of this elegant art. They were thus enabled to study the gradual advance towards excellence of these ingenious artists, from their very earliest beginnings, and to trace the promise of talents at length so conspicuously developed.

Mr Bewick, however, was also engaged from time to time, by himself and his pupils, in furnishing em-

bellishments to various other works, which it is now impossible to particularize. One may be mentioned, Dr Thornton's "Medical Botany." But as he had himself no knowledge of this department of natural science, the cuts engraved for this work were merely servile copies of the drawings sent, executed with great exactness indeed, but not at all *con amore*. It is believed that the work itself obtained very little of the public attention.

Several of the later years of Mr Bewick's life were, in part at least, devoted to a work on British Fishes. A number of very accurate drawings were made by himself, and more by his son Robert, whose accuracy in delineation is perhaps equal to his father's. From twenty to thirty of these had been actually engraved, and a very large proportion (amounting to more than a hundred) of vignettes, consisting of river and coast scenery, the humours of fishermen and fishwomen, the exploits of birds of prey in fish-taking, &c. It was hoped that his son would have gone on with and completed the work, but in this the public have been disappointed; and now that Mr Yarrell's beautiful work is completed, it possibly might not answer.

Mr Bewick had a continued succession of pupils, many of whom have done the highest honour to their

preceptor ; and some are carrying the art to a stage of advancement, at which he himself had the candour to acknowledge, on the inspection of Northcote's Fables, he had never conceived that it would arrive. It is almost needless to mention the names of Nesbit and Harvey. Others were cut off by death, or still more lamentable circumstances, who would otherwise have done great credit to their master ; as Johnson, whose premature death occurred in Scotland, while copying some of the pictures of Lord Breadalbane, Clennel, Ranson—Hole, whose exquisite vignette in the title-page of Mr Shepherd's *Poggio* gave the highest promise, was stopped in a more agreeable way, by succeeding to a handsome fortune.

The last project of Mr Bewick was, to improve at once the taste and morals of the lower classes, particularly in the country, by a series of blocks on a large scale, to supersede the wretched, sometimes immoral, daubs with which the walls of cottages are too frequently clothed. A cut of an Old Horse, intended to head an Address on Cruelty to that noble animal, was his last production : the proof of it was brought to him from the press only three days before he died.

It may be observed, that, in the works of the early

masters, in the art of wood engraving, there was little more attempted than a bold outline. It remained for the burine of Bewick to produce a more complete and finished effect, by displaying a variety of tints, and producing a perspective, in a way that astonished even the copperplate engravers, by slightly lowering the surface of the block where the distance or lighter parts were to be shewn. This was first suggested by his early acquaintance Bulmer, who, during the period of their joint apprenticeship, invariably took off, at his master's office, proof-impressions of Bewick's blocks. He particularly printed for his friend the engraving of the Huntsman and Old Hound, which, as has been already observed, obtained for the young artist the premium from the Society of Arts.

Mr Bewick was in person robust, well formed and healthy. He was fond of early rising, walking, and indulging in all the rustic and athletic sports so prevalent in the north of England. Many portraits of him have been engraved and published; but the only full-length portrait of him was executed by Nicholson, and engraved by his pupil Ranson.\* It

\* Mr Audubon reminds me that there is another, and striking, full-length, by Mr Good, whose peculiar mode of throwing the light upon his portraits has been much

was afterwards proposed by a select number of his friends and admirers, to have a bust of him executed in marble, as a lasting memorial of the high regard they entertained for his genius and excellent character. The bust was executed by Baily with great fidelity and taste ; and was presented, by the subscribers, to the Council and Members of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle, and now occupies a situation in the most prominent part of the spacious library-room of that useful Institution.

Many anecdotes are current among his friends concerning the occasions of many of his vignettes. Among others, one is told of a person, who had for many years supplied him with coals, being convicted of defrauding him in measure, on which occasion he sent him a letter of rebuke for his ingratitude and dishonesty. At the bottom of the letter, he sketched with his pen the figure of a man in a coal cart, accompanied by a representation of the devil close by his side, who is stopping the vehicle immediately under a gallows, beneath which was written, "*The end and punishment of all dishonest men.*" This well-timed satire so affected the nervous system of the poor delinquent,

and deservedly admired : it is in the possession of the family.

that he immediately confessed his guilt, and on his knees implored his pardon. This small sketch was afterwards adopted as a tail-piece, which may be seen in the first volume of the *British Birds*, p. 110.\* (First Edition.)

Mr Bewick was a man of warm attachments, particularly to the younger branches of his family. It is known that, during his apprenticeship, he seldom failed to visit his parents once a week at Cherry-Burn, distant about fourteen miles from Newcastle; and when the Tyne was so swelled with rain and land floods, that he could not get across, it was his practice to shout over to them, and, having made inquiries after the state of their health, to return home.

In 1825, in a letter to an old crony in London, after describing with a kind of enthusiastic pleasure the domestic comforts which he daily enjoyed, he says, "I might fill you a sheet in dwelling on the merits of my young folks, without being a bit afraid of any remarks that might be made upon me, such

\* In page 82 of the same volume is the representation of a cart-horse running away with some affrighted boys, who had got into the cart while the careless driver was drinking in a hedge-alehouse. It is observable, that the rapidity of the cart is finely expressed by the almost total disappearance of the spokes of the wheel; a circumstance, it is believed, never before noticed by an artist.

as ‘look at the old fool, he thinks there’s nobody has *sic bairns as he has.*’ In short, my son and three daughters do all in their power to make their parents happy.”

Mr Bewick was naturally of the most persevering and industrious habits. The number of blocks he has engraved is almost incredible. At his bench he worked and *whistled* with the most perfect good humour, from morn to night, and ever and anon thought the day too short for the extension of his labours. He did not mix much with the world, for he possessed a singular and most independent mind. In the evening, indeed, when the work of the day was finished, he generally retired to a neighbouring public-house, to smoke his pipe, and drink his glass of porter with an old friend or two, who knew his haunt, and enjoyed the *naïveté* and originality of his remarks. But he luxuriated in the bosom of his family; and no pleasures he could enjoy in the latter stage of his life, were equal in his esteem to the sterling comforts of his own fireside. He died, as he had lived, an upright and truly honest man; and breathed his last after a short illness, in the midst of his affectionate and disconsolate offspring, at his residence in West Street, Gateshead, on Saturday November 8. 1828, in the 76th year of his age. His

remains were accompanied by a numerous train of friends, to the family burial-place at Ovingham, and deposited along with his parents, his wife (who had died February 1. 1826, aged 72), and his brother previously mentioned.\*

Much more might be said of this distinguished artist. More has been said. In *Blackwood's Magazine* (for 1825), there is a very elegant critique upon Mr Bewick's works. † In the first volume of the *Transactions of the Natural History Society of Newcastle*, p. 132, is a *Memoir of Mr Bewick*, by George Clayton Atkinson, Esq., whose love of nature led him, while very young, to seek the acquaintance of our native artist, who was always ready to encourage rising merit. But amidst much judicious remark, there is a detail of particular conversations, &c. which, though highly interesting in this particular neighbourhood, would probably not be so to the public at large. In the third volume of *Audubon's*

\* There is an affecting tail-piece (the final one in his *Fables*, 1820), in which he describes "The End of All," representing his own funeral, with a view of the west end of Ovingham church, and the two family monuments fixed in the wall. And it may be interesting also to notice, as a proof of that family-attachment mentioned in p. 36, that the tail-piece in p. 162 of his *Fables* bears the date of his mother's, and that in p. 176 of his father's death.

† For an extract from which, see Note, p. 31.



Ornithological Biography, p. 300, an account of his interviews with Mr Bewick, during his residence in Newcastle, forms one of those delightful "Episodes" with which he contrives to enliven his accounts of birds. We have taken the liberty of quoting it.

"Through the kindness of Mr Selby of Twizel-House in Northumberland, I had anticipated the pleasure of forming an acquaintance with the celebrated and estimable Bewick, whose works indicate an era in the history of the art of engraving on wood. In my progress southward, after leaving Edinburgh in 1827, I reached Newcastle-upon-Tyne about the middle of April, when Nature had begun to decorate anew the rich country around. The lark was in full song, the blackbird rioted in the exuberance of joy, the husbandman cheerily plied his healthful labours, and I, although a stranger in a foreign land, felt delighted with all around me, for I had formed friends who were courteous and kind, and whose favour I had reason to *hope would continue*. Nor have I been disappointed in my expectations.

"Bewick must have heard of my arrival at Newcastle before I had an opportunity of calling upon him, for he sent me by his son the following note:—  
'T. Bewick's compliments to Mr Audubon, and will

be glad of the honour of his company this day to tea at six o'clock.' These few words at once proved to me the kindness of his nature, and, as my labours were closed for the day, I accompanied the son to his father's house.

"As yet I had seen but little of the town, and had never crossed the Tyne. The first remarkable object that attracted my notice was a fine church, which my companion informed me was that of St. Nicholas. Passing over the river by a stone bridge of several arches, I saw by the wharfs a considerable number of vessels, among which I distinguished some of American construction. The shores on either side were pleasant, the undulated ground being ornamented with buildings, windmills, and glass-works. On the water glided, or were swept along by great oars, boats of singular form, deeply laden with the subterranean produce of the hills around.

"At length we reached the dwelling of the engraver, and I was at once shewn to his workshop. There I met the old man, who, coming towards me, welcomed me with a hearty shake of the hand, and for a moment took off a cotton night-cap, somewhat soiled by the smoke of the place. He was a tall stout man, with a large head, and with eyes placed farther apart than those of any man that I have ever

seen :—a perfect old Englishman, full of life, although seventy-four years of age, active and prompt in his labours. Presently he proposed shewing me the work he was at, and went on with his tools. It was a small vignette, cut on a block of boxwood not more than three by two inches in surface, and represented a dog frightened at night by what he fancied to be living objects, but which were actually roots and branches of trees, rocks, and other objects bearing the semblance of men. This curious piece of art, like all his works, was exquisite, and more than once did I feel strongly tempted to ask a rejected bit, but was prevented by his inviting me up stairs, where, he said, I should soon meet all the best artists of Newcastle.

“ There I was introduced to the Misses Bewick, amiable and affable ladies, who manifested all anxiety to render my visit agreeable. Among the visitors I saw a Mr Good, and was highly pleased with one of the productions of his pencil, a full-length miniature in oil of Bewick, well drawn, and highly finished.

“ The old gentleman and I stuck to each other, he talking of my drawings, I of his wood-cuts. Now and then he would take off his cap, and draw up his grey worsted stockings to his nether clothes ; but whenever our conversation became animated, the re-

placed cap was left sticking as if by magic to the hind part of his head, the neglected hose resumed their downward tendency, his fine eyes sparkled, and he delivered his sentiments with a freedom and vivacity which afforded me great pleasure. He said he had heard that my drawings had been exhibited in Liverpool, and felt great anxiety to see some of them, which he proposed to gratify by visiting me early next morning along with his daughters and a few friends. Recollecting at that moment how desirous my sons, then in Kentucky, were to have a copy of his works on Quadrupeds, I asked him where I could procure one, when he immediately answered ' here,' and forthwith presented me with a beautiful set.

“ The tea-drinking having in due time come to an end, young Bewick, to amuse me, brought a bagpipe of a new construction, called the Durham Pipe, and played some simple Scotch, English, and Irish airs, all sweet and pleasing to my taste. I could scarcely understand how, with his large fingers, he managed to cover each hole separately. The instrument sounded somewhat like a hautboy, and had none of the shrill warlike notes or booming sound of the Highland bagpipe. The company dispersed at an

early hour, and when I parted from Bewick that night, I parted from a friend.

“ A few days after this I received another note from him, which I read hastily, having with me at the moment many persons examining my drawings. This note having, as I understood it, intimated his desire that I should go and dine with him that day, I accordingly went ; but judge of my surprise when, on arriving at his house at 5 o'clock, with an appetite becoming the occasion, I discovered that I had been invited to tea and not to dinner. However, the mistake was speedily cleared up to the satisfaction of all parties, and an abundant supply of eatables was placed on the table. The Reverend William Turner joined us, and the evening passed delightfully. At first our conversation was desultory and multifarious, but when the table was removed, Bewick took his seat at the fire, and we talked of our more immediate concerns. In due time we took leave, and returned to our homes, pleased with each other and with our host.

“ Having been invited the previous evening to breakfast with Bewick at 8, I revisited him at that hour, on the 16th April, and found the whole family so kind and attentive that I felt quite at home. The

good gentleman, after breakfast, soon betook himself to his labours, and began to shew me, as he laughingly said, how easy it was to cut wood ; but I soon saw that cutting wood in his style and manner was no joke, although to him it seemed indeed easy. His delicate and beautiful tools were all made by himself, and I may with truth say that his shop was the only artist's 'shop' that I ever found perfectly clean and tidy. In the course of the day Bewick called upon me again, and put down his name on my list of subscribers in behalf of the Literary and Philosophical Society of Newcastle. In this, however, his enthusiasm had misled him, for the learned body for which he took upon himself to act, did not think proper to ratify the compact.

“ Another invitation having come to me from Gatehead, I found my good friend seated in his usual place. His countenance seemed to me to beam with pleasure as he shook my hand. ‘ I could not bear the idea,’ said he, ‘ of your going off, without telling you, in written words, what I think of your *Birds of America*. Here it is in black and white, and make of it what use you may, if it be of use at all.’ I put the unsealed letter in my pocket, and we chatted on subjects connected with natural history. Now and then he would start and exclaim, ‘ Oh, that I

were young again ! I would go to America too. Hey ! what a country it will be, Mr Audubon.' I retorted by exclaiming, ' Hey ! what a country it is already, Mr Bewick !' In the midst of our conversation on birds and other animals, he drank my health and the peace of all the world in hot brandy toddy, and I returned the compliment, wishing, no doubt, in accordance with his own sentiments, the health of all our enemies. His daughters enjoyed the scene, and remarked, that, for years, their father had not been in such a flow of spirits.

" I regret that I have not by me at present the letter which this generous and worthy man gave me *that evening*, otherwise, for his sake, I should have presented you with it. It is in careful keeping, however, as a memorial of a man whose memory is dear to me : and be assured I regard it with quite as much pleasure as a manuscript ' Synopsis of the Birds of America,' by Alexander Wilson, which this celebrated individual gave to me at Louisville in Kentucky, more than twenty years ago. Bewick's letter, however, will be presented to you along with many others, in connection with some strange facts, which I hope may be useful to the world. We protracted our conversation much beyond our usual time of retiring to rest, and at his earnest request, and

much to my satisfaction, I promised to spend the next evening with him, as it was to be my last at Newcastle for some time.

“ On the 19th of the same month I paid him my last visit, at his house. When we parted, he repeated three times, ‘God preserve you, God bless you!’ He must have been sensible of the emotion which I felt, and which he must have read in my looks, although I refrained from speaking on the occasion.

“ A few weeks previous to the death of this fervent admirer of nature, he and his daughters paid me a visit to London. He looked as well as when I had seen him at Newcastle. Our interview was short but agreeable, and when he bade adieu, I was certainly far from thinking that it might be the last. But so it was, for only a very short time had elapsed when I saw his death announced in the newspapers.

“ My opinion of this remarkable man is, that he was purely a son of nature, to whom alone he owed nearly all that characterized him as an artist and a man. Warm in his affections, of deep feeling, and possessed of a vigorous imagination, with correct and penetrating observation, he needed little extraneous aid to make him what he became, the first engraver on wood that England has produced. Look at his tail-pieces, Reader, and say if you ever saw so much



life represented before, from the glutton who precedes the Great Black-backed Gull, to the youngsters flying their kite, the disappointed sportsman who, by shooting a magpie, has lost a woodcock, the horse endeavouring to reach the water, the bull roaring near the style, or the poor beggar attacked by the rich man's mastiff. As you turn each successive leaf, from beginning to end of his admirable Looks, scenes calculated to excite your admiration everywhere present themselves. Assuredly you will agree with me in thinking that in his peculiar path none has equalled him. There may be men now, or some may in after years appear, whose works may in some respects rival or even excel his, but not the less must Thomas Bewick of Newcastle-on-Tyne be considered in the art of engraving on wood what Linnæus will ever be in natural history, though not the founder, yet the enlightened improver and illustrious promoter."

It was indeed hoped that more might have been learned of Bewick from his own pen; for it is known that he had, to fill up the vacant evenings of the last two years of his life, devoted his attention to writing a memoir of himself, for which he had prepared portraits and profiles of several of his friends, together

with several other engravings. But his children, finding, probably, that much related to events and circumstances that principally concerned themselves, and family affairs, which, however interesting to themselves, might not be so to the public, or might subject them to the imputation of vanity, have, with a delicacy that cannot but be respected, declined its publication.



## HISTORY OF THE PARROTS,

OR

## FAMILY PSITTACIDÆ.

IN presenting to our readers a volume containing the natural history of the Parrots, or family *Psittacidæ*, we have to direct their attention to an assemblage of birds, not less remarkable for the peculiarity of their form, the gay, varied, and in many instances, splendid plumage in which they are attired, than for the intelligence and docility so many evince in a state of captivity or domestication, and the peculiar facility possessed by several species of imitating the intonations of the human voice, and learning by rote words, and even sentences, which they remember and repeat with clearness and precision; a faculty, it may be remarked, confined to these birds, and to some few of the *Sturnidæ* and *Corvidæ* members of the Conirostral Tribe,—another primary division of the Typical Order *Insesores*.

According to the natural system, or that founded upon the affinities which connect the various members of the feathered race, and which has been so ably illustrated and confirmed by the writings of Vigors, Swainson, and other eminent ornithologists of our own country, the *Psittacidæ*, or family of the Parrots, belong to the order Insesores, and to that primary division which has been named *Scansores*, in accordance with the climbing and prehensile powers of its typical members. In this Tribe or Division, it forms one of the five circular groups or families into which it primarily resolves itself, the other four being represented by the *Picidæ*, or Woodpeckers; the *Ramphastidæ*, or Toucans; the *Cuculidæ*, or Cuckoos; and the *Certhiadæ*, or Creepers. In its own tribe, it constitutes one of the typical, or, according to Mr Swainson's views, the sub-typical group, as it possesses powers of grasping and climbing superior to those of three of the above or Aber-rant Groups, and inferior in some respects only to those of the eminently typical *Picidæ*. To any objection that the station thus assigned to this remarkable family is at present rather assumed than borne out by facts, or proved by direct affinity, it may be observed, that although its connexion with the other groups of the tribe is not of so close or direct a nature as might be wished for, in consequence of some of the links necessary to complete the chain of affinity being deficient or unknown; still its general agreements in form and habits are sufficiently pro-

minent to shew that its relationship to the other scansorial groups is of a degree much nearer than what it bears to any other tribe; and farther, that its apparent isolation, or want of a still closer connexion with the birds among which it is placed, in all probability arises, merely from the circumstance that the species necessary to fill up this chasm or deficiency of connecting forms, though existing, remain yet to be discovered either in it or the contiguous families of the tribe. Previous to the enlightened and philosophic views of recent naturalists respecting systematic arrangement, and the discovery that all natural groups, of whatever value or extent they may be, arrange themselves in a circular form, or shew a disposition to return into themselves, the parrots, under the Linnæan and other artificial systems, were considered as forming a single isolated genus, under the title of *Psittacus*, the various modifications of form they exhibited being only considered in the light of specific characters, or at most used for arbitrary sectional division. A comparison, however, of the parrots with other extensive groups, and a due consideration of the great diversity of form, as well as of habits and manners, observed to prevail among them, plainly shews that they are entitled to a rank much higher or more comprehensive than that of Genus, which, according to the now generally received acceptation of the term, is used to designate one of the lowest assemblages of individuals or species. In consequence, the Linnæan genus,

*Psittacus*, has taken a higher rank in the natural system, and has been placed upon an equality with groups of a similar value, under the denomination of *Family*, subordinate to which are other less comprehensive circles or assemblages of species, the next in extent being that of *Sub-family*. Of groups of the latter denomination, the five following have been indicated by Mr Swainson, whose views in this primary division of the family we are inclined to prefer to that formerly proposed by Mr Vigors, in the second volume of the *Zoological Journal*, as being more in accordance with the natural affinities, structure, and economy of the species ; and though a stricter examination and analysis is still required to ascertain the precise situation of species whose history is but little known, we have sufficient to mark the properties and peculiarities which distinguish these primary groups.

The first is that of *Macrocercina*, and is composed of the splendidly attired *Maccaws*, all of which are confined to America, as well as the nearly allied forms now distinguished by the generic titles of *Arara*, *Aratinga*, and *Psittacara*. In this division also we place a group of Birds belonging to the ancient Continent, viz. the genus '*Palæornis*, Vigors. Instead of considering it, as he does, the type of a subfamily, this division constitutes one of the normal, or, according to Mr Swainson, the subtypical group of the family, and is analogous to the denti-rostral tribe of the *Insesores*, and consequently, in

its own circle, is the representative of the Raptorial Order.

The second sub-family is that of *Psitticina*, represented by the short and even-tailed species usually called *par excellence* Parrots; they are found distributed throughout all the divisions of the globe within the tropics. This is the typical group of the Psittacidæ, and is analogous to the conirostral tribe of the Insesores.

The third is called *Plyctolophina*, or Cockatoo Division, containing the birds familiarly known by that name, as well as the Black, and other nearly allied species. They are natives of India, its islands, and Australia. These represent the Scansores, and consequently the Rasorial Order, in their own family.

The fourth is named *Loriana*, from a group of parrots generally known by the name of Lories, natives of India and its islands. It also contains the numerous members of the genus *Trichoglossus*, Vigors, and several other generic forms belonging to Australia, all of which are distinguished from the rest of the Psittacidæ by their comparatively slender bill and papillose tongue. This division beautifully represents the Tenuirostres, and is the Grallatorial group of the Psittacidæ.

The fifth is that of the Broad-tails, or sub-family *Platycercina*, composed of the beautiful genus *Platycercus*, Vigors, and of the other ground or slender-legged parrots of Australia. In it we are also in-



clined to place the black parrots of Madagascar, known by the name of *Vasa*. This division is considered as analogous to the fissirostral tribe of the *Insessores*.

By Buffon, and other naturalists of an early date, the geographical distribution of the parrots was supposed to be confined to the sultry climates within the Tropics. The discoveries made during the various scientific voyages which have since explored the globe, and the keen research that of late years has been instituted in pursuit of objects of natural history, have, however, shewn that it is much wider in extent, particularly in the southern hemisphere, where species have been found in latitudes as high as  $50^{\circ}$ , examples having been discovered and brought from the Straits of Magellan. In the northern hemisphere, the limit appears to be more restricted, as the Carolina parrakeet of North America, and some few African species, are seldom seen beyond the 32d or 33d degrees. The Equatorial Regions must, however, be considered the metropolis of the family, as it is in them that the greatest variety of genera are met with, the species which inhabit the higher or colder latitudes, though numerous, belonging to a very limited number of generic forms. In the majority of this family, we find a plumage which, for richness and variety of colour, yields to few of the feathered race; and though, like the tulip among flowers, it may by some be thought gaudy, and composed of colours too violently and abruptly contrast-

ed to give that satisfaction to the eye which a more chastened, or rather a less abrupt, intermixture of tints is wont to produce, still we think no one can examine or look at some of the gorgeously decked Maccaws, the splendid and effulgent Lories, or the diversified tints of the Australian Parrakeets, without acknowledging them to be among the most beautiful and striking of the feathered race.

In the first, second, and fifth subfamilies, the ground or prevailing colour is green, generally of a lively tint, and varying from grass to sap and emerald-green, as expressed in Syme's Nomenclature of Colours. Upon this groundwork, patches of almost every known or possible hue are to be found in one or other of the species. In the subfamily *Plyctolophnia* alone we meet with a more uniform and plain attire, the true cockatoos being white, or white tinged more or less with rosy red or pale yellow. The other forms in this group are black or greenish-black, sometimes relieved with large masses of red or yellow upon the tail. In texture the plumage may be called firm, close, and adpressed, in some species even assuming a scaled or tiled appearance. The general form of the *Psittacidæ* may be stated as short, strong, and compact, but as deficient in elegance, in the short and even-tailed species, in which the great bulk of the head and bill seems disproportioned to the rest of the body. In the parrakeets, this disproportion is done away with, or at least in a great degree counteracted by the elongation of the tail, and

many of them exhibit an elegance of form and gracefulness of carriage surpassed by few other birds. The formation of the feet, which are *zygodactyle*, or with the toes placed two forwards and two backwards, and, in all but the few aberrant species previously adverted to, expressly adapted and formed for firm prehension and climbing, evidently points to woods and forests as the appropriate and natural habitats of the race. It is accordingly in those regions where the trees are clothed in perpetual verdure, and where a constant and never-failing succession of fruits and seeds (the common food and support of the tribe) can always be procured, that the parrots are found in the greatest numbers and profusion. Thus the recesses of the interminable forests of South America are enlivened by the presence of the superb Maccaws, and the nearly allied species of the genus *Psittacara*; those of India and its islands by the elegantly-shaped members of the genus *Palæornis*, and the scarlet-clothed Lories; while those of Australia resound with the harsh voice of the Cockatoos, and the shrill screams of the nectivorous *Trichoglossi*, and broad-tailed Parrakeets or *Platycerci*. In these their natural situations, their movements are marked by an ease and gracefulness we can never see exhibited in state of confinement. They are represented as climbing about the branches in every direction, and as suspending themselves from them in every possible attitude; in all which movements they are greatly assisted by their hooked and powerful bill, which is

used, like the foot, as an organ of prehension and support. The pointed and ample wing, which we perceive to prevail among the parrots, indicates a corresponding power of flight ; and accordingly we learn from those who have enjoyed the enviable opportunity of seeing and studying them in their native wilds, that it is rapid, elegant, and vigorous, capable of being long sustained, and that many of the species are in the habit of describing circles and other aerial evolutions, previous to their alighting upon the trees which contain their food. Thus Audubon, in his account of the Carolina Parakeet, says, "Their flight is rapid, straight, and continued through the forests, or over fields and rivers, and is accompanied by inclinations of the body, which enable the observer to see alternately their upper and under parts. They deviate from a direct course only when impediments occur, such as trunks of trees or houses, in which case they glance aside in a very graceful manner, as much as may be necessary. A general cry is kept up by the party, and it is seldom that one of these birds is on wing for ever so short a space, without uttering its cry. On reaching a spot which affords a supply of food, instead of alighting at once, as many birds do, the parakeets take a good survey of the neighbourhood, passing over it in circles of great extent, first above the trees, and then gradually lowering, until they almost touch the ground, when, suddenly reascending, they all settle on the tree that bears the fruit of which they are in

quest, or on one close to the field in which they expect to regale themselves."

Many of the species are gregarious, and except during the breeding season, are always seen in large and numerous bodies; others, as the black cockatoos, are met with in pairs or families. The places selected for hatching their eggs, and rearing their young, are the hollows of decayed trees, they make little or no nest, but deposit their eggs, which, according to the species, vary from two to five or six in number, upon the bare rotten wood. In these hollows, it is said, they also frequently roost during the night, and such we learn is the practice of the bird previously mentioned, for the same author observes, " Their roosting place is in hollow trees, and the holes excavated by the larger species of Woodpeckers, as far as these can be filled by them. At dusk, a flock of parrakeets may be seen alighting against the trunk of a sycamore or any other tree, where a considerable excavation exists within it. Immediately below the entrance, the birds all cling to the bark, and crawl into the hole to pass the night. When such a hole does not prove sufficient to hold the whole flock, those around the entrance hook themselves on by their claws and the tip of the upper mandible, and look as if hanging by the bill. I have," he adds, " frequently seen them in such positions by means of a glass, and am satisfied that the bill is not the only support used in such cases."

The natural voice or notes of the tribe consist en-

tirely of hoarse or shrill and piercing screams, with little or no modulation, and frequently reiterated during flight, as well as when otherwise engaged in feeding, bathing, or preserving their plumage. The power of imitating the human voice, and learning to articulate a variety of words and sentences, is not possessed by all the species, but is principally confined to the short and even-tailed parrots, in which the tongue is large, broad, and fleshy at the tip. In disposition, with the exception of one or two forms, they are quiet and docile, and easily reconciled to confinement, even when taken at an adult age. Their flesh is said to be tender and well flavoured, particularly that of the younger birds, and is frequently used as food in the districts they inhabit. The general characters of the family are—bill convex, large, deflected, thick, and strong. The upper mandible, overhanging the under, hooked at the tip, and furnished with a small cere at the base, the under mandible thick, ascending, and forming when closed, an angle with the upper. Tongue thick, fleshy, and soft. Nostrils round, placed in the cere at the base of the bill. Feet scansorial, the external toes longer than the inner. In regard to their internal anatomy, we may here observe that the bill is furnished with additional and powerful muscles, and that the intestinal canal is of great length and destitute of cœca.

We shall now proceed to describe the examples selected to illustrate the different groups, making

such farther observations as may be required upon the subfamilies and genera as they occur.

We shall commence with the subfamily of the *Macrocerinae* or Maccaws, which, in its own family, is analogous to the dentirostral tribe of the *Insesores*, and represents the subtypical group of the *Psittacidæ*. By Mr Vigors, in the view he has taken of the distribution of the Parrots, this subfamily is restricted to the *Maccaws* properly so called, a group arranging itself under one, or at most, two generic types, the other American long-tailed Parrots, as well as those belonging to the ancient world, being all included in another division to which he gave the name of *Palæornina*. To this distribution there are strong and manifold objections, uniting as it does in one great group, birds differing essentially in structure as well as habit, such as the *Lories* and other nectivorous Parrots, and those various genera which compose the *Platycercine* subfamily, which depart so far from the true scansorial species in their character and general habits. It is on this account, and as being more in accordance with the natural affinities of the race, that we have adopted the suggestions of Mr Swainson, in regard to the primary divisions of this family, though we must add, that much additional information is required to work out the details, and that there are many species whose exact station remains doubtful, and which further analysis and observation can alone

satisfactorily resolve. In addition to the true Maccaws, the typical form of this subfamily, it appears naturally to embrace many of the other American long-tailed species, now divided into separate generic groups (except by Wagler, who retains the whole under the single genus *Sittace*), one of which has been characterized under the title of *Psittacara*, Vigors, answering nearly to the *Peruche-Aras* of the French ornithologists, the members of which are distinguished by having the orbits and face to a greater or less extent naked, as exhibited in the species selected for illustration. Another is composed of the species in which those parts are feathered, and for which the title of *Aratinga* has been proposed, though it is probable that a still further generic subdivision of this latter group will be required. In this division, also, we would place the long-tailed Parrots of the ancient world, forming the genus *Palæornis*, Vigors, a group whose history and distribution he has traced with such acumen and classic lore in the pages of the Zoological Journal. With this group we shall commence our illustrations, as it is through one of its members, the *Palæornis Barrabandi*, Vigors, that a connexion appears to be supported with the *Platycercine* or broad-tailed division, which stands at the further extremity of the circle of the *Psittacidæ*. This bird, with the tail and general character of *Palæornis*, exhibiting a near approach in the proportions of its legs and feet to the genus *Platycercus*, Vigors, of whose region or metropolis



it is also a native. The passage from the Ring-Parakeets to the smaller American species, appears to be effected through those species in which the two central tail feathers begin to lose the peculiar character of the typical form, and the culmen of the bill assumes the ridged or triangulate shape that prevails in that American group of which *Psitt. cruentatus*, Temm., may be taken as an example ; these are followed by the larger species, as *Psitt. Carolinensis* and *Patachonica*, which lead to the Maccaws by such members as have the cheeks partly feathered. Following the naked cheeked maccaws, we would place the true *Psittacara*, in which the orbits and part of the face is also naked, and the bill large and powerful, such as *Psitt. acuticauda*, *nobilis*, &c. The passage to the next subfamily, or *Psitticina*, seems to be through *Psitt. macroynchus* (*Tanygnathus macrorynchus*, Wag.), and other species, in which the tail loses its elongate and graduated shape.

## GENUS PALÆORNIS.

THE genus *Palæornis*, as characterized by Mr Vigors, is distinguished by having the bill thickish, with the upper mandible dilated, the culmen rounded, the *tomia* deeply toothed or emarginate, the inferior mandible wide, short, and emarginate. Tongue thick and smooth. Wings of mean length, the three first quills the longest, and nearly equal; exterior webs of the second, third, and fourth quills dilated near the middle, tapering towards the apex. Tail graduated with the two middle feathers slender, greatly exceeding the rest in length, with their tips rounded. Feet, the tarsi rather short, claws strong and falcate.

“The birds,” Mr Vigors observes, “that compose this genus, are at first sight distinguished by their superior elegance and gracefulness of form. This character is considerably increased by the construction of the tail, the two middle feathers of which far exceed the rest in length.” The different species of *Palæornis* known to us, are inhabitants of continental India, its islands, and Africa, with the exception of the *Palæ. Barrabandi*, which is a native of Australia. They are held in high esteem for their beau-

ty, as well as for their docility and imitative powers, which seem equal, or but little inferior, to those of the short and even-tailed kinds.

Our first figure represents the









## BARRABAND RING-PARRAKEET.

*Palæornis Barrabandi*.—VIGORS.

## PLATE I.

*Palæornis Barrabandi*, *Vigors*, in *Zool. Journ.* vol. ii. p. 56, Sp. 10.—*Psittacus Barrabandi*, *Swains. Zool. Illust.* vol. i. p. 59.—*Polytelis Barrabandi*, *Wagler*, in *Abhand. &c.*, p. 519 —Scarlet-breasted Parrot, *Lath. Gen. Syn.* vol. ii. p. 121, P. 24, Ed. 2.

IN this handsome bird, we have one of those interesting forms which so beautifully connect groups, otherwise distant and far removed; for though the character and shape of the tail, the well-defined ring or neck-collar, the proportions of the wings, &c., evidently place it in this genus, its elevated tarsi and feet shew an approach to the Broad-tailed Division (*Platytercinæ*), which stands at the further extremity of the *Psittacean* Family. It is also a native of New Holland, in which interesting country so many species of *Platycercus* have been discovered, the rest of the ring-parrakeets, being the greater part of them natives of Continental India, and its neighbouring islands, and one or two are also met with



in Africa. It was first figured by Mr Swainson, in his elegant and valuable "Illustrations," under the name of *Psittacus Barrabandi*, from a skin in the possession of Mr Leadbeater; but as no observations or notes appear to have accompanied the remains of the bird, we are without information as to its peculiar economy. Judging, however, from the proportions of its legs and feet, we are led to suppose that it is more terrestrial in its habits than its congeners, or that, in addition to its scansorial or grasping powers, it possesses superior activity, and moves with greater facility upon the ground. In size it is about equal to the Rose-ring Parrakeet, its length being full 15 inches, of which the tail alone measures  $8\frac{3}{4}$  inches. The bill is red; the sinciput, throat, and fore-neck of a rich yellow, the latter terminated by a collar of brick red; the space between the bill and eyes, and the ear-coverts, are clear grass green; the upper and under parts of the body are green, tinged with blue upon the hind head and outer margins of the quill-feathers. The upper surface of the tail is green, the two intermediate feathers about two inches longer than any of the others, with their extremities widened and rounded; under surface of the wings and tail blackish-brown; legs black. By Wagler this bird was removed from the genus *Palæornis*, and constitutes his genus *Polytelis*; but as the only character upon which it is established consists in the slight elongation and slenderness of the tarsi and toes, we have retained it among the

Ring-Parrakeets, where it was first placed by M. Vigors, and of which group it may be considered a slightly aberrant form. The next figure represents the typical species of this genus ; it is the

## ALEXANDRINE RING-PARRAKEET.

*Palæornis Alexandri*.—VIGORS.

## PLATE II.

*Palæornis Alexandri*, *Vigors, Zool. Jour.* vol. ii. p. 49.—*Wagler*, in *Abhand.* &c., p. 506.—*Psittacus torquatus* *Macrourus antiquorum*, *Aldrov. Aves.* vol. i. p. 678 ; *Icon.* p. 679.—*Psittacus Alexandri*, *Linn. Lath.* &c.—*Perruche à Collier des Isles Maldives.* *Buff. Pl. Ent.* p. 642.—*Le Grand Perruche á collier*, *Le Vaill. Hist. des Per.* pl. 30.—*Alexandrine Parrot*, *Lath. Syn.* vol. i p. 234, No. 37.—*Ring-Parrakeet*, *Edwards*, pl. 292.—*Alexandrine Parrakeet*, *Shaw's Zool.* vol. viii. p. 423.

IN the figure of this elegant bird, our readers are introduced to a well known and favourite species of modern times, and which is generally supposed to have been the first, and by many the only one known to the ancient Greeks, having been discovered during the expeditions of the Macedonian conqueror, by whose followers it was brought to Europe from the ancient *Tabropane*, now the Island of Ceylon. At all events, it is evident from the concurrent testimony of various ancient authors, that whatever par-





rots were known, either to the Greeks or Romans, previous to the time of Nero, were exclusively brought from India or its islands, and that the species, if more than one had been introduced, also belonged to the genus now in the course of illustration, the description they have given of the plumage of these birds pointing distinctly to this, and possibly one or two other nearly allied species, as not only the prevailing colour of the body, but that of the bill, and the distinguishing characteristic, the neck-collar, are particularly mentioned. By Aristotle it is called *το Ινδικον αεγρον*—the Indian Bird; and Pliny not only mentions the country from whence it came, but adds, “*Sittacen vocat, viridem toto corpore torque tantum miniato in cervice distinctam.*” Its imitative qualities and powers of articulation, and the high estimation in which it was held among the great, are also frequently adverted to by the poets; and it was in commemoration of a favourite bird of this species, that Ovid composed that beautiful elegy, commencing—

“*Psittacus, Eois imitatrix ales ab oris,  
Occidit.*”

Of this elegy a free translation is given in Shaw's Zoology, to which, from its length, we must refer our readers. The Alexandrine, as well as its congener the Rose-ring Parrakeet, are still highly prized, and frequently brought from the East Indies, as, in

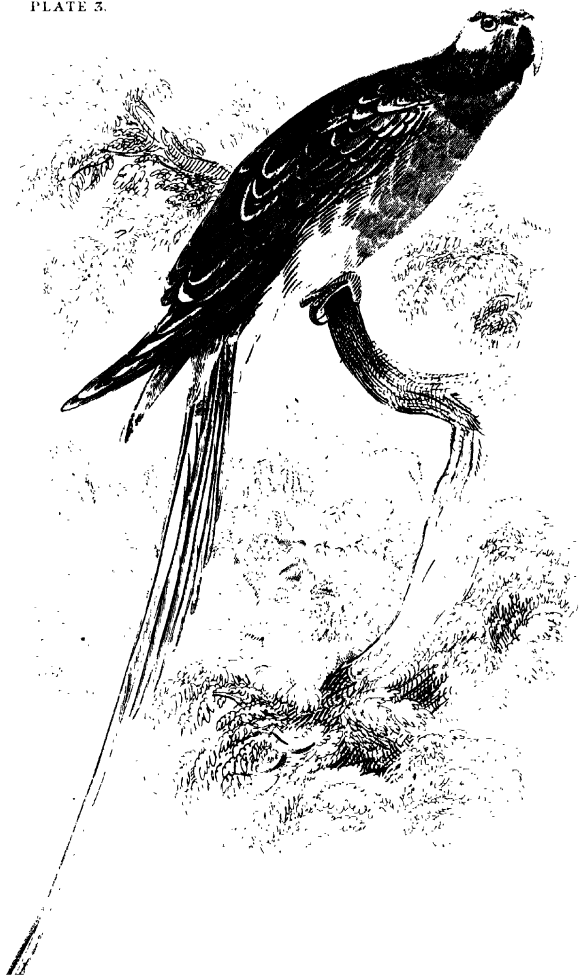
age, they possess great docility, and a facility of pronunciation inferior to none of the race. Of their habits in a state of nature we remain comparatively ignorant.







PLATE 3.





## MALACCA RING-PARRAKEET.

*Palæornis Malaccensis*.—VIGORS.

## PLATE III.

*Palæornis Malaccensis*, *Vig. Zool. Journ.* ii. p. 52; *Wagler, Mon. Psit.* in *Abhand. &c.* p. 514.—*Psittacus Malaccensis*, *Gmel.* vol. i. p. 325, No. 74.—*Psittacus erubescens*, *Shaw's Zool.* vol. viii. p. 437.—*Psittacus barbatulatus*, *Bechst. Kuhl. Nov. Acta. &c.*, No. 38.—*La Peruche á nuque et joues rouges*, *Le Vaill.* pl. 72.—Blossom-cheeked Parrakeet, *Shaw*.

A DRAWING of this beautiful species having been made by mistake, instead of a bird belonging to a different division, but bearing the same specific title, is the cause of a third illustration of this genus being given. In its form and aspect it appears eminently typical, the two intermediate tail-feathers being very long, and extending far beyond the others, narrow, but equal in breadth towards their tips, which are blunt or slightly rounded. As its name imports, it was first observed and introduced from Malacca. Its distribution, however, is not confined to that part of India alone, as Mr Vigors mentions in his observations on this group of the *Psittacidæ*, that several

specimens were brought to this country from Sumatra by the late lamented Sir Stamford Raffles. In size it about equals the *Palæornis Bengalis* (Rose-headed Ring-parrakeet, a bird of very similar form and habit), its extreme length being generally full fourteen inches, of which the tail alone measures eight. The upper mandible is of a fine lively red, the tip paler, the under mandible black tinged with red. The crown of the head is sap-green; the cheeks, nape, and back part of the neck, are of a beautiful deep rose-red, tinged with lilac-purple upon the latter part. The oblique mustachio-like collar is deep black. The lower part of the neck and mantle are fine greenish-blue; the rest of the upper and under plumage is yellowish sap-green, palest upon the thighs and vent. The quills are margined with blue, their under surface being black. The two long intermediate tail-feathers are azure-blue, tinged with purple towards their tips; the lateral tail-feathers are yellowish-green. The legs and feet are grey, tinged with flesh-red.

Besides the three species here figured, ten or eleven more are described by Mr Vigors and Wagler; the latter, in his Monograph of the family, has bestowed much attention in collating the various synonyms of the species. According to his list, they consist of,—1. *Pal. Alexandri*; 2. *Pal. cubicularis*, identical with the *P. torquatus* and *bitorquatus* of Vigors, and the young of which is supposed to be the *Pal. inornatus* of the same author; 3. *Pal. Bor-*

*neus*, apparently referable to the *P. erythrocephalus*, Vigors ; 4. *Pal. melanorhynchus*, a species apparently hitherto confounded with the *Pal. Pondicerianus*, of authors, and not distinguished by Vigors ; 5. *Pal. Pondicerianus* ; 6. *Pal. barbatus*, by other writers a supposed variety of *P. Pondicer.*, not distinguished as a species in Mr Vigors's list ; 7. *Pal. Malaccensis* ; 8. *Pal. Bengalensis* ; 9. *Pal. cyanocephalus*, the same as the *P. flavitorquis* of Vigors ; 10. *Pal. columboides*, first described by Mr Vigors in the Zoological Journal ; and *Pal. inornatus*, the *Psittacus incarnatus* of authors, a bird whose station in this group, according to Wagler's own account, appears very doubtful. The engraving expresses so correctly the character and plumage of the bird, as to render it unnecessary to give a detailed description. We may mention, however, that the young bird is without the black and rosy coloured collar which distinguishes the adult, in which state it is known as the *Psittacus eupatria* of authors.

From the Ring-Parrakeets of Asia and Africa we now pass to the Long-tailed groups of South America, the great metropolis of the Macrocerine Division ; for here are found not only the typical forms of the subfamily as exhibited in the large and splendid Maccaws, but other species more nearly connected in habit and appearance with the birds be-

longing to the ancient world. Among these may be particularized an extensive group, mostly consisting of birds of moderate size, in which the immediate orbits of the eyes alone are naked ; these form a part of M. Spix's genus *Aratinga*, and, as representatives of it, the *Psittacus cruentatus*, Temminck, and *Psitt. leucotis*, Lich., may be quoted. From this group we would separate several larger species, as *Psitt. Carolinensis*, Auctor, &c., under the name of *Arara*, Spix, reserving the title of *Psittacara* for another group, in which the bill is much larger, with the tip drawn to a fine point, and having the orbits and part of the face naked, characters which bring it in near connexion with the large bare-cheeked Maccaws. Of this group, the *Psittacus nobilis*, Linn., *Psittacara frontata*, Vig., is an example. As the limits of the volume only permit of a certain number of illustrations, we have selected a species of the second or *Arara* genus, which, from its size and appearance, seems to lead directly to the genus *Macrocerus* ; it is the







# **PATAGONIAN ARARA.**

*Arara Patagonica.*—LESSON.

## **PLATE IV.**

*Psittacus Patagonicus*, Azara.—*Arara Patagonica*, Lesson, in *Dupp. Voy. autour du Monde*, Part Zool. tab. 35.—*Sittace Patagonica*, Wagler, in *Abhand. &c.*, p. 659.—*Patagonian Parrakeet Maccaw*, Lears' *Parrots*.

THIS large and fine looking species, whose total length is seventeen inches, the tail measuring nearly nine, was first described by Azara, and is a native of Paraguay, the districts of Buenos Ayres, Patagonia, and Chili. In the latter country, it is described as a most abundant species, and is resident the whole year, frequenting the hilly and subalpine regions during the summer, where it breeds in the holes of trees and rocks, but descending as autumn approaches to the lower levels, where it congregates in immense flocks, and frequently does great injury to the produce of the gardens and cultivated fields of the inhabitants. It is said to be of a bold and fearless disposition, admitting of a near approach, which subjects it to be killed in immense numbers by those who suffer from its depredations. Like its

congener the *Carolina Arara*, it is continually uttering its piercing screams, as well when perched as upon wing. It is easily tamed, and can be taught to imitate the human voice, but more imperfectly than some of its congeners, on which account it is held in slight estimation, and but seldom domesticated by the inhabitants. In Patagonia, it extends nearly as far as the straits of Magellan, a southern latitude much higher than any frequented by this tribe in the northern hemisphere, where the limit of their distribution rarely extends beyond the 32d degree. The drawing from which our plate is engraved, was taken by Mr Lear, from a living specimen in the Zoological Gardens, and though inferior in scale, possesses perhaps as much of life and character as that contained in his large and beautiful work, "Illustrations of the Psittacidæ." The bill is of a blackish colour, short and thick at the base. The orbits are naked and white, the space between the bill and eyes feathered, the head and upper part of the neck are blackish-green, tinged with yellow around the eyes, the lower neck is greenish-grey, succeeded by a pectoral collar or gorget of greenish-white, the lower part of the breast is deep greenish-grey. The sides and flanks are yellow, upon the thighs tinged with green. The middle of the abdomen is vermilion red. The back and lesser wing coverts are dusky yellowish-green, the greater coverts and secondary quills are bluish-green, narrowly margined with yellow. The tail is long and lanceolate, of a dingy yellowish-

green, the tips of the feathers passing into bluish-green. The under surface is greenish-black. The legs and toes are flesh red, tinged with grey.

## CAROLINA ARARA.

*Arara Carolinensis.*

*Psittacus Carolinensis*, *Linn. Syst.* 1. p. 141. 13.—*Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1. p. 93. sp. 33.—*Chas. Buon. Syn.* p. 41.—*Sittace Ludoviciana*, *Wagler, in Abhand. &c.* p. 656.—*Carolina Parrot*, *Lath. Syn.* 1. p. 227.—*Wils. Amer. Orn.* 3. p. 89. pl. 26, fig. 1.—*Id. ed. Sir W. Jardine*, 1. p. 376.—*Audubon's Birds of Amer.* v. 1. p. 135. pl. 26.

THE great body of the *Psittacidæ*, as already observed, are natives of the intertropical climates; but the species now under consideration is one of the few that occurs in the temperate regions of the northern hemisphere. It is a native of the North American continent, inhabiting the United States to a latitude as high as 42°. Such, at least, was the case some fifteen or twenty years ago, when Alexander Wilson was engaged in tracing out the history of the birds inhabiting the States; for we find, on turning to his delightful pages, that then it not only prevailed throughout Louisiana and the shores of the Mississippi and Ohio, but also those of their tributary waters as high as Lake Michigan, in lat. 42° N. We learn, however, from a living

author,\* scarcely less graphic or original in his descriptive powers, that of late years these birds have rapidly diminished in number, and that they are now almost banished from districts where formerly they used to abound. "At that period," (speaking of twenty-five years ago), "they could be procured as far up the tributary waters of the Ohio as the great Kenhawa, the Scioto, the heads of the Miami, the mouth of the Manimee at its junction with Lake Erie, on the Illinois river, and sometimes as far north-east as Lake Ontario, and along the eastern districts as far as the boundary line between Virginia and Maryland. At the present day, few are to be found higher than Cincinnati, nor is it until you reach the mouth of the Ohio that parakeets are met with in considerable numbers. I should think that along the Mississippi there is not now half the number that existed fifteen years ago." A rapidly increasing population, attended by an extended cultivation, and the consequent destruction of many of those ancient and decayed trees which constituted the dormitories and breeding sites of the species, as well as the war constantly waged against them by the husbandman, as the depredators of the orchard and corn-stacks, are probably the chief causes of their rapid diminution in those parts which they formerly enlivened with their gay and varied plumage. We learn from both authors, that, when engaged in feeding, they are easily approached, and

\* J. J. Audubon.

numbers killed by one discharge, as the whole flock alight and feed close to each other. The work of destruction, moreover, is not confined to a single shot; for we are told, that "the survivors rise, shriek, fly round for a few minutes, and again alight on the very place of most imminent danger. The gun is kept at work; eight, ten, or even twenty are killed at every discharge, the living birds, as if conscious of the death of their companions, sweep over their bodies, screaming as loud as ever, but still return to the stack to be shot at, until so few remain alive, that the farmer does not consider it worth his while to spend more of his ammunition." Injurious, however, as they no doubt frequently are to the cultivator, their principal food is said to be the *Cockle-burr*, the seed of the *Zanthium strumarium*, a plant that abounds throughout the rich alluvial lands of the States west of the Alleghany Mountains: it is a weed noxious to the husbandman on many accounts, and the consumption of its seed by the Parrots must therefore be of some advantage, though that is unfortunately for them greatly diminished, from the circumstance of its possessing a perennial root.

Like the rest of the group to which it belongs, the Carolina Arara appears incapable of learning to articulate words, though, when captured, it soon becomes tame, and will eat almost immediately afterwards. Wilson gives a long and interesting account of an individual that he had wounded slightly in the

wing, during one of his excursions, and which he carried for a great distance in his pocket. It soon became familiarized to confinement, learnt to know its name, to come when called on, to sit on his shoulder, climb up his clothes, eat from his mouth, &c. On account of its inability to articulate, and its loud disagreeable screams, it is seldom kept caged in America; and, as Audubon observes, "the woods are best fitted for them, and there the richness of their plumage, their beautiful mode of flight, and even their screams, afford welcome intimation that our darkest forests and most sequestered swamps are not destitute of charms." According to this author, their nest, or rather the place where they deposit their eggs, is the bottom of the cavities of *decayed trees*. "*Many females*," he observes, "*deposit their eggs together*," and the number laid by each individual, he believes, is two—a number which seems to prevail throughout the great body of the family. The eggs are round, and of a light greenish white; and the young, when excluded, and before they acquire their feathers, are covered with a soft down. The plumage of the first few months is green, but towards autumn they acquire a frontlet of carmine. Upon the ground they are slow and awkward, walking as if incommoded by their tail. When wounded, and attempted to be laid hold of, they turn to bite with open bill, and, if successful, inflict a very severe wound. They are said to delight in sand or gravelly banks, where they may fre-

quently be seen rolling and fluttering about in the dust, at times picking up and swallowing a limited quantity. The lochs and saline springs are also constantly frequented by them, salt appearing equally agreeable to them as to pigeons, and various other birds and animals. The bill of the Carolina Arara is very hard and strong, the tip much thicker and rounder than in the Psittacara group; the tooth, or angular process of the upper mandible, is well and strongly defined; the colour white. The irides are hazel, the orbital skin whitish. The legs and feet are of a pale flesh red; the claws dusky. The forehead, cheeks, and periphthetonic region, are of a vivid orange red, the rest of the head and neck gamboge yellow; the shoulder and ridge of the wings yellow, varied with spots of orange red. The upper plumage is of a fine emerald green, with purple and blue reflections. The greater wing-coverts are deeply margined with greenish-yellow. The under plumage is a fine pale siskin or yellowish-green. The greater quills have their outer webs bluish-green, passing into bright yellow at the base. The inner webs are hair brown, slightly tinged with green near their tips. The tail is green, the inner webs of the lateral feathers tinged with brownish-red. The feathers of the tibiæ are yellow, passing into orange at the joint. In length it averages about 14 inches; in extent of wings 22 inches.

---



The next group we have to notice is that of the Maccaws, or genus *Macrocerus*, Viell., here restricted to the larger species, with long lanceolate tails, and naked orbits and cheeks. In this group the bill is short but very strong, and higher than long; the upper mandible greatly arched, with the tip long, and projecting far beyond the under, which is massive, and meets the upper at right angles. The palatine ridge is very distinct, and the inner surface of the projecting tips roughened and file like. The tongue is thick and soft. The wings pretty long and acuminate. The feet strong, and formed for grasping; the claws falcate, the tarsi upon which they partly rest are short and thick. In disposition they are much less docile than the true Parrots, and can rarely be taught to articulate more than a few words in a harsh discordant tone; their natural notes are confined to hoarse and piercing screams. They breed in the hollows of trees, laying two eggs, which are said to be incubated alternately by both sexes.

*The first species figured is the*

## THE GREAT GREEN MACCAW.

*Macrocerus militaris.*

## PLATE V.

Sittace militaris, *Wagler in Abhand. &c.*, p. 668.—Psittacus militaris, *Auct.*—L'Ara Militaire, et le Grand Ara Militaire, *Le Vaillant*, l. c. p. 11, t. 4, et l. c. p. 15, t. 6.—Great Green Maccaw, *Edw.* pl. 13.

IN this beautiful species, the ground or prevailing colour of the plumage becomes more assimilated to that of the great body of the long-tailed division, than some of its congeners, for, with the exception of the forehead, the region of the eyes, the lower back, wings, and tail, the remainder is of a fine and lively green. Edwards, in his valuable work, "*The Gleanings of Natural History*," seems to have first figured and described this Maccaw, which, though ignorant of at the time, he rightly conjectured to be an American bird. It is now ascertained to be a native of Mexico and Peru, inhabiting the warmer districts of the Andean Chain, and attaining to an elevation of about 3000 feet. According to Wagler, its habits differ considerably from those of its congeners, as it does not confine itself to the recesses of

the forests, or its food to the fruits there produced, but attacks in congregated flocks the fields of maize, and other cultivated grain and fruits. Upon these it frequently commits serious depredations, to such an extent, indeed, as to require the constant attention and watching of the inhabitants during the period of maturation. When engaged in their predatory excursions, a guard is constantly left by the flock in some elevated station, generally the summit of a tree, from whence, should danger be apprehended, an alarm is given by a loud and peculiar cry, which is responded to by the immediate flight of the wary depredators. They are also said to feed upon the flowers of the *Erythina*, and some species of *Thibaudia*, before the ripening of the grains, but whether this is merely to obtain the nectarious juice, as practised by the Asiatic Lories and Australian Trichoglossi, or for the thick and fleshy substance of the flower and embryo pod or seed-vessel, does not appear from Wagler's account. During the period of the rains, which commence in October, the great body of these birds migrate to other districts, and do not return till the maize begins to ripen, which takes place in January and February. It is easily tamed, and of a docile disposition, but can rarely be taught to articulate more than a few words. It appears to have been a favourite among the ancient Peruvians, as we are told it was frequently presented to the Incas, by their subjects, as an acceptable gift. In size, it is inferior to several of the Maccaws, its

extreme length being about twenty-nine inches. The bill is strong, typical in form, its colour blackish-brown. The orbits and cheeks are naked, and of a flesh colour, with striæ of small blackish-brown feathers; the irides are composed of two rings, the outer of a rich yellow, the inner greyish-green. The forehead is of a rich crimson, the chin feathers reddish-brown, and passing rapidly into the green of the neck. The rest of the head, the neck, lesser wing-coverts, the mantle, and all the under parts of the body, are of a fine and lively green, in some lights shewing tints of azure blue on the back of the neck and head. The lower back and upper tail coverts, as well as the greater wing-coverts and quills, are of a fine blue. The tail feathers on the upper surface are scarlet, with blue tips, the under surface and that of the wings orange-yellow. The legs and toes are red, tinged with grey. The claws are strong, hooked, and black.

The second illustration of this magnificent group, is the

## BLUE AND YELLOW MACCAW.

*Macrocerus ararauna*.—AUCTORUM.

## PLATE VI.

*Psittacus maximus cyano-virens*, *Aldrov. Will.*—*Ara bleu et jaune*, *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 36.—*L'Ara-rauna*, *Le Vaillant*, i. t. 3.—*Psittacus ararauna*, *Shaw's Zool.* v. viii. p. 391. pl. 54.

THIS beautiful species is rather inferior in size to the great Scarlet Maccauw, but being less common than that bird, and possessing all the typical characters of the group, we have thought that an accurate figure of the rarer bird would be more acceptable to our readers, than one of a kind better known, although the plumage of the latter may boast of greater richness and brilliancy of colour. In length, it measures about 39 inches, the tail alone being about 24. The bill is entirely black, very large and strong. The upper mandible, measuring from the forehead to the tip, three inches and a quarter: it is greatly deflected, and bends immediately from the base; the under mandible is short and massive, rapidly ascending, and describing when closed, a right angle with the upper. The cheeks are white, and nearly naked, with three fine narrow striæ of small black plumes

beneath the eyes. The irides are yellowish-white. Immediately beneath the under mandible is a broad black fascia, extending upwards to the ears, and encompassing the greater part of the naked white space. The whole of the upper plumage is of a beautiful rich blue, passing into green upon the forehead, crown, rump, and some of the smaller wing-coverts. The greater quills and tail are of a deeper tint, approaching to violet. The under surfaces of the wings and tail are yellow. The sides of the neck, breast, and inferior parts of the body, are rich saffron-yellow. The legs and feet blackish-grey, the scales defined by whitish lines. Like all the other members of the genus, it is a native of tropical America, and is met with in the Brazils, particularly upon the banks of the river Amazons, in Guiana, and Surinam, &c. It affects the woods, particularly such as occupy swampy grounds, and which abound in a species of palm, upon whose fruit it principally subsists. It is said generally to keep in pairs, though occasionally to assemble in large flocks, and when this is the case, their united screams are heard to a great distance. The dimensions and form of their wings, and long cuneiform tail, indicate a powerful and vigorous flight, and accordingly we are informed that in this respect they are inferior to none of the tribe, their flight being often at a high elevation, and accompanied with a variety of aerial evolutions, particularly before alighting, which is always upon the summits of the highest trees. They deposit their

eggs, which never exceed two in number, in the hollow trunks of decayed trees, and generally have two broods in the year. Both sexes are reported to sit alternately upon the eggs, and are equally assiduous in cherishing and conveying food to the young. When taken at an early age, they are easily tamed, but their imitative powers are not equal to those of the Grey Parrot, and it is seldom that they can be taught to articulate clearly, or more than a few words. Their natural notes are very unpleasant to the ear, consisting of loud and piercing screams, interrupted with hoarse croaking murmurs. Living specimens of this species are sometimes seen caged in England. A very fine one is completely domesticated at Dr Neill's, Canonmills (near Edinburgh), and allowed the freedom of several apartments: when desirous of being noticed, it calls out "Robert," the name of its earliest master, very distinctly; but it has not acquired more than one other conventional sound. Beautiful examples may be studied in the aviaries of the Zoological Gardens. Our next figure represents another species very nearly related to the Scarlet Maccaw: it is the

## RED AND BLUE MACCAW.

*Macrocerus aracanga.*

## PLATE VII.

Sittace aracanga, *Wagler, in Abhand. &c.* p. 672.—*Psittacus aracanga, Auct.*—*L'Ara canga, Ve Vaill. Hist. des Per.* t. 2.—The Red and Blue Maccaw, *Edwards, 4.* t. 158.

THIS large and splendid species has frequently been confounded with its nearly related congener, the *Psittacus macao* of authors, from which it may always be distinguished, by the want of the narrow rows of red plumes upon the naked part of the face, and in having the middle wing-coverts of a bright yellow, instead of green. In dimensions it is fully equal to the other species, frequently attaining 39 inches in extreme length, of which the tail measures nearly 24. The bill is large, and very powerful: the upper mandible yellowish-white, except near the angles of the mouth, where it is varied by a dark streak or spot; the under mandible is black. The cheeks and orbits are covered with a rough pinkish-white skin, without any rows of small feathers; the rest of the head, the neck, back, scapulars, breast,



and abdomen, are vermilion-red. The middle wing-coverts are bright yellow, tipped with bluish-green. The spurious wing, the secondaries, and greater quills, are of a deep azure-blue; the lower back, rump, upper and under tail-coverts, are pale azure and ultramarine blue. The four intermediate or longest tail-feathers are deep vermilion-red, the next feather on each side is red and blue, the remainder are wholly blue. The under surface of all the tail-feathers is deep red. The irides are primrose-yellow; the legs and feet are blackish-grey, the scales are divided or marked by mealy white lines. It is a species apparently widely distributed throughout the intertropical parts of America, being found in Guiana, Surinam, and parts of Mexico. Its habits resemble those of the Blue and Yellow Maccaw, being found in similar situations, and feeding upon the Palmettoes or *Borassi* which abound in the overflowed savannahs of South America. They build in the holes of decayed trees, enlarging them when too narrow, and line the interior with feathers. They hatch, as do most of the tropical species, twice in the year, laying each time two spotted eggs, which are incubated alternately by both sexes. The great size, and gorgeous plumage of this bird, places it among the most imposing of its race; and in aviaries, or living collections of the *Psittacidae*, it forms a prominent and striking feature. It is, however, only in such situations as the Zoological Gardens, that we can admire and contemplate its beauty with

satisfaction and pleasure, its screams, and hoarse discordant tones, rendering it any thing but an agreeable companion when confined within the precincts of a private house. Our figure is from a living bird in the gardens of the Zoological Society.

Immediately following the Maccaws, and nearly related to them by the strength and thickness of the bill, and the naked skin which still occupies the orbits, and more or less of the face, is a group to which we would restrict the title of *Psittacara*, Vigors, typified by his *Psittacara frontata*, but not embracing all the birds which he included in it, several of them having their station among the *Araras*, or that group to which the Patagonian species belongs. The genus *Psittacara* is distinguished by a large, deep, and massive bill, the upper mandible with the culmen imperfectly biangulated, the tip drawn suddenly to a fine sharp point, the tomlia sinuated, or imperfectly toothed, the under mandible very large and thick, the tip quadrate, the orbits, and space between the bill and eyes, to a greater or less extent naked. Nostrils round, patent, in the cere at the base of the bill. Wings rather long, acuminate, the three first feathers of nearly equal length, wide at the base, narrowing suddenly toward their tips. Tail rather long, and moderately graduated. The passage from the Maccaw to the Parrot division, appears in one point to be effected by the apparent connection that sub-

sists between the birds of this genus and those of genera *Tanygnathus* and *Triclaria* of Wagler, the latter of which, by the nearly even or slightly cuneated tail, leads to the true or typical Parrots.

The subject of the next illustration is the

## NOBLE PARROT-MACCAW.

*Psittacara nobilis.*

## PLATE VIII.

*Psittacara frontata*, *Vig. in Zool. Journ.* v. ii. p. 389.—*Sittace nobilis*, *Wagler, in Abhand. &c.*, p. 661.—*Psittacus nobilis*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 85. sp. 9.—*Psitt. Guianensis*, *Kuhl, Consp. Psitt.* p. 19. sp. 11.—*Arara macrognathus*, *Spix, Av. Bras.* i. t. 25. fig. 102.

INSTEAD of the large bare space which occupies the whole of the face and cheeks of the large Maccaws, the nakedness in this bird is confined to the orbits, and a space between the eyes and the bill, continuous with the cere which covers the base of the latter. The bill itself, though equally massive and powerful in comparison to the bulk of the bird, is differently shaped, the tip being suddenly drawn to a very sharp and delicate point. [It is a native of Brazil, Paraguay, and other parts of South America, and occurs in great numbers upon the banks of the Amazons. Its food consists of the kernels of the harder fruits, for obtaining which, its powerful bill is admirably adapted. In disposition it is wild, and not easily tamed; and, though noisy

and vociferous in its native woods, appears to possess little or no capability of imitating the sounds of the human voice. Its length is above 12 inches, of which the tail measures about six. The upper mandible is yellowish-white, the under deep greenish-grey. The cere, orbits, and denuded space, yellow; the forehead and eyebrows are azure-blue, the feathers rather rigid, and of open texture; the crown of the head, the neck, and the whole of the upper and under parts of the body are of a fine lively grass-green. The elbow and ridge of the wings, as well as part of the inferior wing-coverts, are vermilion-red. The wings and tail are green above, the under surface of a dusky wax-yellow. The feet are blackish-grey, the claws black, strong, and falcate.

FROM the Maccaw division we now proceed to the subfamily *Psittacina*, containing a numerous assemblage of species, distinguished by their comparatively stout and generally even tail. The larger species of this division answer to M. Kuhl's fourth section *Psittacus*, and are usually known among us by the special title of *Parrots*. These by Wagler, in his *Monographia Psittacorum*, have since been divided into several groups, and constitute his genera *Eclectus*, *Psittacodis*, *Psittacus*, and *Pionus*. In this subfamily, the bill, though very powerful and strong, is more elongated than in the Maccaws and Cockatoos, the head is large, and the face, with some few exceptions, covered with feathers. The tail is short, with the end even, or else slightly rounded; and the wings are generally ample and long. It forms the typical group of the family, and is nearly allied to the Cockatoos, or subfamily *Ptyctolophina*, by some interesting forms, among which may be mentioned *Nestor hypopolius*, Wagler, and by some of its smaller members, to the short-tailed diminutive species of the Lory division; while their connection with the *Macrocerinae* is supported by the forms previously adverted to. The species are found distributed in Asia, Africa, and America, and are all inhabitants of the torrid zone. Many are gregarious, except during the period of incubation. They breed

in the hollows of decayed trees, and most of the species are supposed to lay only two white eggs, which are incubated alternately by both sexes. In disposition, they are the most docile of the family, and possess the power of imitating the human voice in as great, or perhaps greater perfection, than any of the other divisions.

The first illustration belongs to the genus *Psittacus*, as restricted by Wagler, the characters of which are,—Bill strong, proportionate, the upper mandible with the culmen slightly narrowed, the tip, with its under surface, rough with elevated ridges, strongly toothed or emarginate, under mandible slightly compressed, with the cutting edges sinuated. Tongue thick, fleshy, smooth. Cere broad. Nostrils large, orbicular, placed in the cere near the base of the bill. Tail rather short, even at the end. Feet, the tarsi short, strong, and depressed, the two exterior toes long, and nearly equal. Plumage compact, the feathers of the neck broad, truncate, and imbricated. With the exception of the Grey Parrot, *Psitt. erythacus*, Linn., which, although provisionally retained in Wagler's genus, it is likely will eventually be separated from it, on account of its geographical distribution, the nudity of its face, and some other minor characters, the rest of the species belong to the tropical regions of America. The ground or prevailing colour is green, varied in different birds, with red, blue, and yellow. They are of a docile disposition, and of great imitative powers, on which

account they are held in high estimation, and frequently kept caged. They are nearly related to Wagler's genera *Psittacodis* and *Eclectus*, the latter of which appears to lead to the larger Indian Lories; but of these genera, and that of *Pionus*, another group, of which *Psittacus menstruus*, Auct., is the type, our limits do not permit us to give illustrative figures. The subject of the next Plate is the



## FESTIVE PARROT.

*Psittacus festivus*.—AUCTORUM.

## PLATE IX.

*Psittacus festivus*, Linn.—*Lath.* &c.—*Wagler*, *Mon. Psitt.* in *Abhand.* &c. p. 580.—*Le Perroquet Tahua de Cay.* *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 480.—*Perroquet Tavoua*, *Le Vaill.* pl. 129.  
*Festive Parrot*, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 298. 102.

WE have illustrated the American group of Parrots by a figure of the Festive Parrot, which possesses all the typical characteristics of the genus. It is a native of South America, inhabiting Guiana, Cayenne, and the Brazils, particularly the banks of the river Amazons, and affects the forests, where it procures a constant supply of food in the various seeds and kernels of fruits. It is docile, and easily tamed, and, being of an imitative disposition, readily learns to pronounce words and sentences with great clearness and precision. In size, it exceeds the common Amazons Parrot, measuring between 15 and 16 inches in extreme length. The bill is of a pale flesh colour, strong, and with the upper mandible distinctly toothed. The nostrils are large and open, placed in the cere at the base of the bill. The narrow frontal









band and eye-streak are deep red, with a purplish tinge. Above and behind the eyes, the feathers are pale azure-blue. The lower back and rump are deep vermilion-red, the greater quills and secondaries have their outer webs of a deep blue, the interior webs being greenish-black. The remainder of the plumage of the upper and under parts of the body is green. The tail is short, being about four inches in length, nearly even at the end, the outmost feather on each side, with its exterior web, margined with blue; the rest are green, with a small spot of pale red near their bases, except the two intermediate feathers, which are wholly green. The legs are stout, and of a bluish-grey or leaden colour.

### AMAZONS' PARROT.

*Psittacus Amazonius*.—AUCTORUM.

*Psittacus Amazonius*, *Briss. Av.* 4. p. 256.—*Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.* p. 496. and 588.—*Spix. Av. Bras.* p. 45.—*Le Peroquet Amazone, Buff. Pl. Enl.* 547.—*Aourou Parrot, Shaw's Zool.* 8. p. 508. pl. 76.

THE true Amazons' Parrot has so frequently been confounded and mixed up with other nearly allied species, that a description of it may not be unacceptable to our readers, especially as it is a kind frequently brought to Europe, on account of its colloquial powers, and known, like others of its con-

genera, by the common appellation of Green Parrot. In dimensions it is inferior to the Festive Parrot, its length seldom exceeding twelve inches: the bill is less powerful, but similar in form, its colour orange-yellow, with a whitish tip. The cheeks, chin, and angles at the base of the bill are yellow; the forehead and eye-streak violet-purple, the bases of the feathers being yellow: the occiput and hind-neck are green, each feather edged with black. The rest of the upper and under plumage is of a fine green. The four lateral tail-feathers nearest the two middle ones have their outer webs green, verging to yellow at the base and apex; the inner webs yellow, with a large central red spot, intersected by a transverse green one: the fifth and sixth have the basal half of the outer webs green, the remainder yellow; the inner webs with their bases and tips yellow, the middle part being green: the next is distinguished by a pale red spot; and the remainder have their bases green, which passes into yellow near the tips. The margin of the carpus or lower ridge of the wing is frequently of an orange-red. The first primary quill is black above: beneath, the inner web exhibits at the base a rich tinge of verdigris-green, the second, third, and fourth, have their exterior webs green, with azure reflections; the fifth, sixth, seventh, and eighth, are green from the base to the middle, the other part being deep azure blue, the inner webs black; the ninth to the twelfth greenish near the base, passing forwards into brownish-red, which,

near the ends of the feathers, becomes of a deep blue: the under surface of all the quills is of a copper or verdigris-green colour. This bird inhabits South America, being common in Guiana and Brazil, particularly near the banks of the river Amazons. It feeds upon fruits, particularly that of the *Rhizophora Mangle*, in the decayed trunks of which trees it also deposits its eggs. It is also very destructive to the orange plantations. It is easily tamed, and learns to repeat with facility a number of words and short sentences. When alarmed or excited, it erects the nuchal feathers.



## ASH-COLOURED OR GREY PARROT.

*Psittacus erythacus*.—LINNÆUS.

## PLATE X.

*Psittacus erythacus*, *Linn. Syst. Nat. et Auct.*—*Psittacus Guianensis cinereus*, *Bris. t. pl. 310. No. 49.*—*Peroquet cendre de Guinée*, *Buff. Pl. Enl. 311.*—*Ash-coloured Parrot*, *Shaw's Zool. 8. pl. 486.*

MANY of our readers will recognise an old and amusing acquaintance in the characteristic figure of this well-known species, not, indeed, conspicuous for that brilliancy and variety of plumage which distinguishes the great majority of the tribe, but remarkable for its docility and mimicry, the faculty it possesses of imitating the human voice, as well as any other sound, its never-ceasing garrulity, and its clear and distinct articulation. In most of these particulars, it surpasses the rest of its congeners, on which account it has always been held in high estimation by the bird-fancier and lover of living curiosities. This we learn from the large sums that have at all times been offered and given for highly-gifted or well taught individuals. Even as early as A. D. 1500, we read of a Parrot at Rome, supposed to be of this species, for which 100 gold pieces were given







*Leva del*

*Engraver*

PSITTACUS ERYTHACUS.  
Ash-Coloured or Grey Parrot



by a Cardinal. Its merits, however, appear to have been of a kind well calculated at that period to create an unusual degree of astonishment, and a feeling of the marvellous, as it had learned to repeat with clearness, and without hesitation, the whole of the Apostles' creed. Willughby, also, in his old and excellent work on Ornithology, mentions the high prices brought by Parrots of various species in Holland, and other parts of the Continent. To enumerate the various anecdotes related of this bird, would not only occupy more space than the nature of our work will allow, but would, in a great measure, be only repeating what has already so frequently been told in the works and compilations of other writers. We shall only observe, that, in many of the marvellous stories recorded of Parrots, particularly all such as relate to answers seemingly appropriate and consequent to questions put to them, and which some authors would almost seem to imply were dictated by intelligence, or that the birds really understood the import of what was asked, are merely the result, under accidental and fortunate circumstances, of what had previously been taught them by frequent repetition, to articulate by rote.

The imitative propensity of the Parrot, amusing as it in general may be, is, however, sometimes to be guarded against, and productive of untoward accidents, as the following instance related to us will shew. A Parrot which was kept upon a quay in a sea-port town, had learned the term, with its appro-

prate enunciation, used by carters in backing, that is, making the horse, by a retrograde motion, place the cart or waggon in the most convenient station for loading or unloading. This term the bird one day made use of, when a cart and horse had imprudently been left unattended for a short time, and the horse, obeying the mandate of the bird, continued to keep moving backwards, till both were precipitated over the quay, and the unfortunate animal was drowned.

The Grey Parrot is a native of western Africa, from whence it appears to have been imported to a very early period; but common and well known as it is in a state of captivity, its peculiar habits and economy in a state of nature are still but little and imperfectly known. Like most of its kind, it is said to breed in the hollows of decayed trees; and the instinctive propensity for such situations does not appear to desert it even in a state of captivity; for Buffon mentions a pair in France, that, for five or six years successively, produced and brought up their young, and that the place they selected for this purpose was a cask partly filled with saw-dust. Its eggs are stated to be generally four in number, their colour white, and in size equal to those of a pigeon. *In its native state, the food of the Parrot consists of the kernels of various fruits, and the seeds of other vegetables; but when domesticated, or kept caged, its principal diet is generally bread and milk, varied with nuts, almonds, &c., and even pieces of dressed*

meat. When feeding, it often holds its food clasped in the foot, and, before swallowing, masticates or reduces it to small pieces by its powerful bill and palatal cutters. This member, so unlike that of other frugivorous birds, is admirably calculated for the principal offices it has to perform, viz. breaking the shells of the hardest fruits and seeds, and as a strong and powerful organ of prehension and support; for few of our readers but must have observed that the bill is always first used, and chiefly depended upon when a Parrot is caged, in climbing or moving from one position to another. The longevity of the feathered race, we believe, in general far exceeds what is commonly supposed, at least if we may judge from the age attained by various birds, even when subjected to captivity and confinement. Thus, we have instances of eagles living for half a century: the same of ravens, geese, and other large birds, as well as among the smaller kinds usually kept caged. The Parrot appears to yield to none of these, and several instances are upon record of their having reached the remarkable age of sixty or seventy years. Among these, none is more interesting than that of an individual mentioned by M. Le Vaillant, which had lived in a state of domesticity for no less than ninety-three years. At the time that eminent naturalist saw it, it was in a state of entire decrepitude, and in a kind of lethargic condition, its sight and memory being both gone, and was fed at intervals with biscuit soaked in Madeira wine. In the time of its



youth and vigour it had been distinguished for its colloquial powers, and distinct enunciation, and was of so docile and obedient a disposition, as to fetch its master's slippers when required, as well as to call the servants, &c. At the age of sixty, its memory began to fail, and, instead of acquiring any new phrase, it began to lose those it had before attained, and to intermix, in a discordant manner, the words of its former language. *It moulted regularly every year till the age of sixty-five, when this process grew irregular, and the tail became yellow, after which, no farther change of plumage took place.* It is subject to variety, as shewn in the figure of Edwards, where the ground colour is mixed with red. In size it measures about 12 inches in length. The bill is black, strong, and much hooked, and the orbits, and space between them and the eyes, covered with a naked and white skin. The whole of the plumage, with the exception of the tail, which is of a bright deep scarlet, is of an ash-grey colour, deepest upon the back, and the feathers finely relieved and margined with paler grey. The irides are of a pale yellowish-white, the feet and toes grey, tinged with flesh-red.

The limited number of engravings not admitting of a figure illustrative of every group, we can only remedy the deficiency by a description of such species as are remarkable, or typical of their respective genera. The Short and Even-tailed Parrots, as previously observed, have been divided by Wagler into

several generic heads ; but whether all of these will stand the test of such a separation, or are only to be regarded as slightly aberrant forms of the genus *Psittacus*, must depend upon a strict analysis of all the species. We shall, however, here consider them as forming distinct groups, detailing the principal characters of each as given by that eminent naturalist. The first is that of *Eclectus*, represented by the *Eclectus Linnæi*, Wagler, and *Ec. grandis*, Wagler (the *Psittacus grandis* of Latham, &c.), which differ from his restricted genus *Psittacus* in the form of the bill, the under mandible being narrower, the cere at the base scarcely visible, and the nostrils placed farther back, and hidden by the feathers of the brow. The texture of the plumage upon the head and neck is also different, being long and silky. He considers them to represent the parrots of America, Africa, and Asia, and also to bring them nearer in connexion with the larger lories. The following is a description of the

## GRAND ELECTUS.

*Electus grandis*.—WAGLER.

*Electus grandis*, Wagler, *Mon. Psitt.* in *Abhandl. &c.* pp. 495, 472.—*Psittacus grandis*, Kuhl's *Consp.* p. 38, No. 50. *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 116, sp. 112, var. B.—*Psittacus janthinus*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 90, sp. 24.—Peroquet grand Lori, (male), *Le Vaillant, Tab.* 126.—Lori de la nouvelle Guinee, *Buff. Pl. Enl.* 683.—Grand Lory, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 275, sp. 81; *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 533, pl. 80.

*THIS* elegant species, which exceeds the Amazons Parrot in size, is a native of the Moluccas and New Guinea. In appearance, and the colour of its plumage, it approaches the larger lories, a resemblance also indicated by the name given to it by Latham and others. The bill is black, with the culmen of the upper mandible rounded; the nostrils placed at the base of the bill, and concealed from view; the eyes yellow, and the ophthalmic region entirely clothed with feathers. The head and upper neck are of a rich crimson red; the lower neck, breast, belly, and upper part of the thighs, are lilac purple; the mantle, back, scapulars, wing-coverts, and upper tail-coverts, rich scarlet, with a purplish tinge. The flexure of the wings, and outer webs of the quills, are azure blue; the vent and apical fascia of the tail yellow.

The next group indicated by Wagler is that of *Psittacodis*, the principal character of distinction

consisting in the want of the tooth or angular process on the upper mandible. The members belonging to it are also natives of Asia and Australasia, and the *Psitt. magnus*, *Psitt. Paragua*, *Psitt. Sumatranus*, and *Psitt. tarabe*, Auct., belong to it. A third group is that of *Pionus*, which embraces a variety of species belonging to Asia, Africa, and America, and which, judging from the difference of geographical distribution, it is likely may require still further division. In the form of the tongue and feet, it agrees with the genus *Psittacus* proper, but the tail is comparatively shorter, the wings longer, and, when closed, in many species extending beyond the tip of the tail. The head is large, and the body short and thick. An example of this group is

### LE VAILLANT'S PIONUS.

*Pionus Le Vaillantii*.—WAGLER.

*Pionus Le Vaillantii*, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.* pp. 499, 614.—*Psittacus robustus*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 94.—*Psittacus Le Vaillantii*, *Lath. Sup.; Kuhl, Consp. Psitt.* p. 83.—*Psittacus infuscatus*, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. p. 523.—*Peroquet à franges souci*, *Le Vaill. Tab.* 130 et 131.—*Robust Parrot*, *Lath. Syn.* i. pp. 296, 100.—*Damask Parrot*, *Shaw's Zool.* viii. 523.

THIS is an African species, inhabiting, at a certain period, the eastern parts of that continent, as high

as latitude  $32^{\circ}$ . It was first discovered and figured by Le Vaillant, who informs us, that it only resides in the woods, in the latitude above mentioned, during the season of reproduction, quitting them for warmer districts on the approach of the rainy season, after it has reared its young; and that, during these migratory movements, the flocks fly so high as to be beyond the reach of sight, though their screams or call-notes can still be heard. As usual in this family, the hollow of a tree is the receptacle for the eggs, which are four in number, in size equal to those of a pigeon, and which are incubated alternately by both sexes. The young, when first hatched, are naked, but soon become covered with greyish down. Their plumage is not perfected till after an interval of six weeks, and they remain a considerable time longer in the nest, during which they are fed by the parents, who disgorge in the manner of pigeons. In an interesting detail of their habits, he observes that they are remarkably fond of bathing, and are observed to fly every day, and at the same hour, to the water for this purpose. The hours of feeding are also very regular, and the whole day is distributed by rule—a fact we have observed to prevail among other birds. At dawn of day, the whole flight of each district assembles, and alights with much noise on one or more dead trees, according to the size of the flock, and there, displaying their wings to the first rays of the sun, recal to mind the idea of some ancient race, of simple manners, assembled on some

hill to chaunt a hymn in honour of the God of Day. The reason, however, of this assembly of the parrots, is to warm and dry their plumage, moistened and chilled by the dews of night, which in these regions is often cold, and always damp. When once warmed, and their plumage dry, they arise in small flocks, and fly around in quest of their favourite fruit, a kind of cherry, the stone of which they break, in order to obtain the kernel. This their morning's meal continues till about 10 or 11 o'clock, at which time all the separate flocks fly to the water to bathe. When the heat of day commences, they again seek the deep recesses of the woods, in order to enjoy the refreshment of the shade ; and at this time they keep a silence so profound, that not a sound shall be heard by a person sitting beneath a tree, though the branches above be crowded with legions of parrots ; but on the report of a gun, the whole flock fly off with the rapidity of lightning, with a confused mixture of the most discordant screams.

When this their time of rest is elapsed, they again disperse, in order to obtain their second or evening meal ; after which, all the flocks of the whole district reassemble with much noise and animation, and this is the signal for their second visit to the water, which is often far distant, as only the purest will please them. They are then seen confusedly and playfully rolling over each other on the margins of the pool, at times dipping their heads and wings into the water, in such a manner as to scatter it all over their

plumage, and exhibiting a most entertaining spectacle to the observer. This ceremonial being finished, they revisit the trees on which they assembled at sunrise, where they sit for some time engaged in adjusting and pruning their feathers. This finished, they fly off in pairs, each pair retiring to its peculiar roost, where they rest till morning.

The bill is large, the culmen biangulate, the tomiae sinuated, but not distinctly toothed ; its colour whitish. The head, neck, and breast are of an olive green colour, deepest upon the forehead and crown ; the lores or space between the bill and eyes black. The mantle, scapulars, and wing-coverts are brownish-black, the feathers margined with green. The lower back, upper tail-coverts, abdomen, and under tail-coverts, emerald green. The ridge of the wings and thighs are bright reddish-orange. The quills and tail brownish-black, slightly tinged with green. Legs and toes grey.

IN addition to Wagler's genera *Psittacodis*, *Eclactus*, and *Pionus*, which contain the other larger species of the short even-tailed Parrots, we are inclined to place in this subfamily several small species, which, in Kuhl's *Conspectus*, form a portion of his section *Psittacula*, and are also included in Wagler's more restricted genus of the same name. Both of these groups are, however, so constituted, as to embrace

birds of dissimilar form and habits, and widely separated in regard to their geographical distribution. In some, as those inhabiting the islands of the Pacific, the bill is slender and weak, as in the *Lories*: the tongue is also supposed to be furnished with delicate papillæ. These we have little hesitation in placing in that subfamily. Others have the bill powerful and thick, with the upper mandible strongly toothed; the wings long, and the tail short, and nearly even. To this group, the *Psittacus Swindevianus* of Kuhl, and the *Psittacus Malaccensis*, Lath., appear to belong. For the present, the title of *Agapornis* is given to them, though it is not unlikely that a farther division may be required, when their habits and economy are better known. The only illustration we can give of these diminutive Parrots is that of



## SWINDERN'S LOVE-BIRD.

*Agapornis Swinderianus.*

## PLATE XI.

*Psittacus Swinderianus*, *Kuhl, Consp. Psitt.* in *Nov. Act.*, &c., p. 104, pl. 2.—*Psittacula Swinderiana*, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt.* in *Abhand.* &c., p. 621.

THIS beautiful little species is a native of Southern Africa, and was first described and figured by Kuhl, in his "Conspectus Psittacorum," under the title of *Psittacus Swinderianus*; it was included in that section named by him *Psittacula*, in which he placed the whole of the smaller species with short and even or slightly rounded tails—an artificial division, and established without due regard to the structure, habits, or distribution of the species. Little is known respecting its natural history, being a bird of rare occurrence, and even now only seen in a few collections. In the form and strength of its bill, it shews an affinity to the larger parrots, which is still more strongly indicated in another species, the *Psittacus Malaccensis* of Latham. In size it is among the smallest of its race, its extreme length being about six inches. The bill is black, strong, with the





PLATE II.



AGAPORNIS SWINDERIANUS.  
Swindery's Love Bird



upper mandible emarginate. The head and nape are of a beautiful lively green, bounded by a black nuchal-collar; the neck and breast are yellowish-green; the mantle and wings are green; the lower back and upper tail-coverts are deep azure blue. The tail, which is short and nearly even, has the two intermediate feathers wholly green; the rest on each side have their basal half vermilion-red, bounded by a bar of black, the tips being green. The legs and toes are greyish-black. The wings are long, and, when closed, reach to the end of the tail.

In this subfamily we have also placed another very interesting form, from Australia; it is represented by the *Psittacus Nestor* of Latham, and now forms the type of Wagler's genus *Nestor*. This bird is supposed to form a connecting link between the Parrots and Cockatoos, though it must be confessed that more correct information respecting its history and habits is necessary, before its true situation and direct affinities can be satisfactorily ascertained. The characters of the genus *Nestor* of Wagler are:—Bill elongate, the upper mandible compressed, hooked; the tomia sinuated, but not distinctly toothed; the tip projecting, with its under surface sulcated and deeply excavated for the reception of the tip of the under mandible; under mandible narrow, compressed, slightly convex, or forming, when closed, an obtuse angle with the upper;

wings rather long, ample ; tail of moderate length, and even at the end, the tips of the shafts bare, and slightly projecting beyond the feathered part. The following plate represents the

## SOUTHERN NESTOR.

*Nestor hypopolius*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XII.

*Nestor hypopolius*, *Wag. Mon. Psitt.* in *Abhand. &c.*, p. 505 and 696.—*Psittacus nestor*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* 1, p. 110 sp. 85; *Kuhl, Consp. Psitt.* in *Nov. Act. &c.*, p. 86.—*Psitt. Australis*, *Shaw, Mus. Lever.* p. 87.—Southern Brown Parrot, *Lath. Syn.* 1, p. 264, 70.

•

THIS curious and remarkable-looking bird, which, in some respects, appears to approach the Cockatoos, particularly the black species, or *Geringores*, is a native of New Zealand. Of its natural history we have no particulars in the descriptions given by Latham, Wagler, &c., these being merely confined to the form of the parts and the colour of the plumage. Its differently-shaped bill, which, in addition to a greater elongation than that of the other Parrots, possesses other peculiarities of structure, and the denuded tips of the shafts of the tail-feathers seem, however, to indicate an economy in some respects dissimilar to that of the other groups with which it is for the present associated. The bill, which is



large, is of a grey colour, with the tip darker. The forehead and crown are greyish-white, slightly tinged with green; the face and ear-coverts are yellow, tinged near the base of the bill with red. The sides of the neck, breast, and abdomen are all dull red; the feathers margined with oil-green. The back and wings are of a brownish oil-green. The rump and vent are deep red. The tail is brownish-green. The legs and feet are grey, tinged with brown.

The next primary division is that of the Cockatoos, or subfamily *Plyctolophina*, Vigors, representing the Rasorial Order, in the circle of the Psittacidæ. It contains, besides the true Cockatoos, distinguished by their white or light coloured plumage, the various black or dark coloured birds belonging to the genus *Calyptorynchus*, Vigors, which we here designate *Geringores*, a name given to some of the species by the natives of New Holland, in which interesting country they are chiefly met with. The birds of this division are among the largest of the Parrot tribe, and most of them, in a greater or less degree, are crested. The bill in the Geringore group, though short, and nearly concealed by the projecting feathers of the face, is remarkable for its strength and depth at the base. In addition to seeds, they are said to feed upon the roots of bulbous plants. In disposition, the birds of this subfamily are generally wilder and less tractable than many of the other groups of the Psittacidæ. They breed in the holes of decayed trees, and their eggs are seldom more than two in number. The first group we have to notice is that of the genus *Plyctolophus*, Vieillot, of which the characters are :—Bill deep at the base, greatly arched and strong, the upper mandible forming nearly the fourth part of a circle, the tip

narrowed and acute, overhanging the lower mandible; the tomia or cutting edges sinuated or toothed; under mandible narrower than the upper; the tongue thick, fleshy, and smooth; nostrils lateral, in the cere at the base of the bill; head crested, the crest composed of two rows of acuminate feathers, the tip directed forwards, and which can be erected or depressed at will; cheeks plumed; tail rather short, even; plumage compact, the tips of the feathers rounded, truncate; feet robust; tarsi short and reticulated.

The Cockatoos, so called from the usual call-note of the species, form a well marked genus, readily distinguished from the other groups of the *Psittaci-dæ* by their light and uniform colour, which is white, or white tinged more or less, according to the species, with sulphur-yellow or rose-red, by their peculiar shaped crest, and by their short and even tail. The massive and powerful bill, as well as the robust scan-sorial feet of this section, evidently point to the situation they hold in the family; and, with the nearly allied genus *Calyptrorhynchus* and some other forms which sustain the connexion with more distant groups, they are considered as representing the *Rasorial* group of the family. They are natives of Australia and the Indian Isles, where they inhabit the woods and forests of these luxuriant climes. They feed upon the seeds of various trees and plants, being able, with their powerful bill, to break the stones of the hardest fruits. Their nidification is similar to

that of the great body of the Psittacidæ, the holes of decayed trees being the receptacle for the eggs and young. They are easily tamed when taken at an early age, but do not possess the imitative powers of the true Parrots, seldom being able to acquire more than two or three words besides their own peculiar note or cry of *cockatoo*. The first we have to notice is the

## TRICOLOUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

*Plyctolophus Leadbeateri*.—VIGORS.

## PLATE XIII.

*Plyctolophus Leadbeateri*, *Vigors, Philos. Mag.* 1831 p. 55.  
*Lear's Parrots*.—*Cacatua Leadbeateri*, *Wag. Mon. Psitt.*  
*in Abhand.* 692, sp. 3.

DISTINGUISHED by its tricoloured crest of scarlet, yellow, and white, composed, like that of the other Cockatoos, of long acuminate feathers, with the tips directed forwards, and which can be erected and expanded like a fan, or depressed at the pleasure of the bird. It is a native of Australia, and was first made known and described from a specimen which came into the possession of Mr Leadbeater, well known to ornithologists, and whose name Mr Vigors has selected for its specific title. In size it fully equals, or perhaps a little exceeds, the lesser Sulphur-crested Cockatoo. The bill is of a pale greyish-white; the upper mandible strongly sinuated and toothed; the irides of a deep brown; the naked orbits whitish. The feathers at the immediate base of the bill are crimson, forming a narrow band or fillet; those of the forehead are white, tinged with red.

The feathers forming the proper crest are long and acuminate, the tips bending forwards, their basal half crimson, divided by a bar of rich yellow, the remainder pure white. The whole of the body is white, tinged deeply with crimson upon the neck, breast, flanks, and under tail-coverts. The under surface of the wings is rich crimson-red. Its legs and toes are deep grey, the scales distinctly marked by lighter lines. Of its peculiar habits and economy we are unable to give any detailed account, which we greatly regret, as it is the knowledge of these interesting particulars, which point to the natural station of each individual, and mark the minute differences between nearly allied species, that give a zest to the study, and reward the naturalist for the drier and more technical parts of zoological science. Another Australian species is the Helmeted Cockatoo, *Plyctolophus galeritus*, enumerated by Mr Vigors and Dr Horsfield in their description of the Australian birds in the collection of the Linnæan Society ; and as its habits are presumed to resemble in many respects those of the other species, we quote their observations, [as extracted from M. Caley's Notes. "This bird is called by the natives Car-away and Cur-iang. I have often met with it in large flocks at the influx of the Grose and the Hawkesbury Rivers, below Mulgo'ey on the former river, and in the long meadow near the Nepean River. They are shy, and not easily approached. The flesh of the young ones is accounted good eating. I have

heard from the natives that it makes its nest in the rotten limbs of trees, of nothing more than the vegetable mould formed by the decayed parts of the bough ; that it has no more than two young ones at a time ; and that the eggs are white, without spots. The natives first find where the nests are, by the bird making *co'tora* in an adjoining tree, which lies in conspicuous heaps on the ground. *Co'tora* is the bark stripped off the smaller branches, and cut into small pieces. When the young ones are nearly fledged, the old birds cut a quantity of small branches from the adjoining trees, but never from that in which the nest is situated. They are sometimes found to enter the hollow limb as far as two yards. The nests are generally found in a *black-buttled gum-tree*, and also in *Coroy'bo*, *Cajim-bora*, and *Yarrowar'ry* trees (species of *Eucalyptus*)." Our next figure represents the









**PLYCTOLOPHUS SULPHUREUS.**  
*Loecor enihuh crested Cockatoo*



## LESSER SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO.

*Plyctolophus sulphureus*.—VIEILLOT.

## PLATE XIV.

*Plyctolophus sulphureus*, *Lear's Parrots*.—*Psittacus sulphureus*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 109, sp. 81; *Shaw's Zool.* vol. viii. p. 480, pl. 73.—*Cacatua sulphurea*, *Wagler. Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.* p. 695, sp. 7.—Lesser White Cockatoo, with yellow crest, *Edwards*, 7, t. 317.

THIS species we frequently see in confinement; for though rarely able to articulate more than a few words, its handsome appearance, docile disposition, and amusing habits, render it a great favourite with those who delight in feathered pets. It is kind and affectionate to those it is accustomed to see, and who feed and take care of it; but suspicious of strangers, whose caresses it rarely admits of with impunity. When alarmed or irritated, it erects the crest to the fullest extent, making a peculiar noise; at other times it is kept depressed, and hanging over the nape of the neck.

The general plumage of the body is white, slightly tinted upon the breast, sides, and inner wing-coverts with pale sulphur yellow. The crest, in form

like that of the other species, and auricular spot, are fine sulphur yellow. The legs and toes are grey; the irides red. It is a native of the Moluccas, and other Indian islands; but of its natural habits we have again to regret deficiency of information. In captivity, the female sometimes produces eggs, and we now have specimens by us which were laid by one at rather peculiar periods, viz. the 21st June, 21st of September, and 21st of December; but whether this resulted from the peculiar economy of the bird, as acted upon by the seasons, or was the effect of the confinement, we are unable to determine.

In addition to the species described, the following belong to this present genus, viz. *Plyctolophus Philippinarum*, Red-crested Cockatoo, a native of the Philippine Islands; *Plyct. Moluccensis*, Wag., the Great red-crested Cockatoo, which is found in the Moluccas, Sumatra, &c.; *Plyct. cristata*, Wag., also a native of the Moluccas, and the *Plyct. roseicapillus*, Vieill. (*Psittacus Eos.* of Kuhl), which, however, departs from the type in the form and structure of the crest, approaching in this respect nearer to Wagler's genus *Licmetis*, which is represented by the *Psittacus nasicus* of Temminck, described in the 13th volume of the Transactions of the Linnæan Society, and in the "Planches Coloriées," plate 351.

Nearly allied to the Cockatoos, and included in that genus by many authors, is the Red-crowned Parrot (*Psittacus galeatus* of Latham, Kuhl, &c.) It forms the type of Wagler's genus *Corydon*, and, according to the views of that author, forms the connecting medium between the Cockatoos and the genus *Calyptorynchus* of Vigors and Horsfield, upon which we are about to enter, and for which group we propose to give the title of *Geringore*, taken from the name applied to one of the finest and largest species by the natives of Australia. The characters of the genus *Calyptorynchus* are:—Bill thick, very strong, much higher than long, wide at the base, compressed towards the culmen, greatly arch-

ed, and describing in its profile nearly a semicircle, the tip not much elongated, and bending inwards ; under mandible massive, dilated, wider than the upper, toothed, and deeply emarginate in front, nearly concealed by the feathers of the cheeks ; orbits and lores naked ; tongue simple, smooth ; nostrils large, round, lateral, placed behind the corneous base of the bill ; wings ample, rounded, the second, third, fourth, and fifth quills the longest, and nearly equal, their exterior webs emarginate towards the middle ; tail of mean length, broad, slightly rounded ; feet and toes rather weak, the tarsi short. The width and peculiar form of the lower mandible, and the shortness of the whole bill, as compared with its depth at the base, as well as its semilunar profile, are characters alone of sufficient importance to separate the members of this group from the true Cockatoos. In addition, the crest which exists is of a different form ; the tail is more elongated and rounded, and the ground or prevailing colour of the species, instead of being light, is always dark, varying from black to blackish-grey and blackish-green. So far as our limited acquaintance with their habits extends, they appear to be birds of a wilder and fiercer disposition than the generality of the Psittacidæ, and less gregarious than the conterminous genera. They are said to feed greatly upon bulbous roots, as well as on fruits and seeds ; and the denuded tip of the rachis of the tail-feathers indicates something peculiar, and with which we are yet unacquainted, in their

economy. The holes of decayed trees are the receptacles for their eggs, which are said rarely to exceed two or three in number. They are natives of Australia, to which the group appears to be confined. The subject selected to illustrate the genus is the



## STELLATED GERINGORE.

*Calyptorynchus stellatus*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XV.

*Calyptorynchus stellatus*, *Wagler, Mono. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.*, p. 685, sp. 3.—Banksian Cockatoo, *Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. var. ii. p. 92.

THIS species, which appears to bear a near affinity to the *Calyptorynchus Solandri* of Vigors and Horsf. (*Psittacus Solandri*, Temm.), and with which it seems to have been confounded, is described as a distinct species by Wagler, in his monograph of the family. The specific characters, as contrasted with those of the *Solander's Geringore*, consist in the whiter colour of the bill, the greater proportion of yellow upon the head and cheeks, and the spots of that colour upon the lesser *wing-coverts*, with some deviation in the colour and markings of the lateral tail-feathers. It is also somewhat inferior in size; in other respects the resemblance is remarkably close; but as specific distinction is well known to exist in other instances where the characters are not more prominently marked, we are justified in considering







ALYPTRYNCHUS STELLATUS.



it as a separate species, and it ought to be retained as such, unless extended observation and well authenticated facts prove it a mere variety, or some particular state of plumage, of another species, arising from age or sex. In it the typical form of the bill is prominently marked, the outline or perspective contour forming nearly a semicircle, the depth at the base, as may be seen in the figure, is very great, and considerably exceeding the length, measured from the rictus or gape to the tip. The under mandible is wider than the upper, and toothed, with the front deeply emarginate. The upper is thick at the base, compressed or cestiform towards the culmen, the tip bending inwards, and not projecting far beyond the under mandible. Its colour is greyish-white. The forehead is scarcely crested, but the feathers upon the vertex are a little elongated. The mass of the plumage is of a greenish-black, deepest upon the back and wings, where it assumes a purplish tinge. The cheeks are yellow, with some markings of the same colour on the sides of the head, and the lesser wing-coverts are speckled with paler yellow. The tail is of mean length, the two middle feathers entirely black, the lateral with their bases and tips black, the intermediate space being vermilion, with from five to seven narrow bars of black, the interior webs are margined with yellow. The shafts of the tail feathers project in the form of a bristle beyond the barbules, which appear worn down by attrition. It is a native of Australia, but unfortunately little at-

tention has hitherto been paid to the natural habits of these curious birds. They are said to feed upon bulbous roots, as well as other fruits, or rather the seeds of fruits. They are seldom seen in flocks of any magnitude, but keep more in family parties. In disposition they are wild and fierce, and do not exhibit that docility and aptness for imitation so conspicuous in other members of the family.

The subject of our next illustration, though bearing in many respects a strong resemblance to the preceding genus, is distinguished from it by the peculiar form of its tongue, which is tubular and extensile, and by the form and contour of its bill. The upper mandible is of great size, and considerably impressed, the tomia or cutting edges being bidentate or doubly sinuated. The under mandible is small in proportion, with a single emargination. The orbits and cheeks are naked, and the head is adorned with a long crest, generally pendent, but which can be erected, and is composed of long narrow acuminate feathers. The legs are naked a little way above the tarsal joint, the tarsi themselves are short. The tail is of mean length and even. It constitutes the type of Geoffroy's genus *Microglossus*, which is retained by Wagler in his *Monographia Psittacorum*. In Kuhl's *Conspectus*, it is the representative of his section *Probosciger*, and he considers it as a form intermediate between the Maccaws and Cockatoo, but our present ignorance of the natural habits of this

singular bird, renders it difficult to trace its true affinities, and we even feel doubtful whether the station now assigned it, is that to which it will be entitled upon a further investigation and more correct knowledge of its natural history. We propose for it the name of the



## GOLIAH ARATOO.

*Microglossus aterrimus*. —WAGLER.

## PLATE XVI.

*Microglossus aterrimus*, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhand., &c.*, p. 682, sp. 1, *Vieill. Gal. des Ois*, tab. 50.—*Psittacus gigas*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* i. p. 107, sp. 75.—*Psitt. aterrimus*, *Gmel.* i. p. 330; *Kuhl, Consp.* p. 93, sp. 165.—*Psitt. Goliah*, *Kuhl's Consp. Psitt. in Nov. Act., &c.*, p. 92, sp. 166.—Great Black Cockatoo, *Edwards*, pl. 316.—Black Cockatoo, *Shaw*, viii. 274, p. 71.

IN size it is one of the largest of the known Psitticidæ, being equal, if not superior to the Red and Yellow Maccaw. The first description we have of it is that of Edwards, though he mentions that a previous figure, apparently of the same species, had appeared in a small book of prints of birds, drawn from the life, and published by S. Vander Meulen at Amsterdam in 1707. Long, however, as it appears to have been noticed, we are still ignorant of the essential parts of its history, viz. its habits and peculiar economy, which the unusual form of the tongue and other modifications of character would intimate to be widely different from those of the genus last described. It is a native of Papua, Waigeo, New Guinea, and other eastern Australian islands.

The bill, as represented in the figure, is very large, with the tip long and very acute, projecting far beyond the under, which is small and weak in comparison. The orbits and cheeks are covered with a naked red wrinkled skin, the crest is of a greyish colour, long, composed of narrow feathers, and which the bird can erect at pleasure. The whole of the plumage is black, but glossed with a greenish-grey tinge in the living bird, from the quantity of a white powdering substance interspersed among the feathers. In museums, the specimens are observed to vary considerably in size; and Kuhl goes so far as to consider the larger individuals as constituting a species distinct from the lesser, characterising the former by the title of *Psittacus Goliah*, the smaller by that of *P. aterrimus*. Further observation, however is required to verify the views of this ornithologist, and for the present we adhere to Wagler's opinion, who considered them as identical.

In this subfamily, or in close connection with it, according to Wagler, is another remarkable form, to which he gives the generic title of *Dasyptilus*, and now illustrated by

## PESQUET'S DASYPTILUS.

*Dasyptilus Pequetii*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XVII.

*Dasyptilus Pequetii*, *Wagler Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.*  
p. 502, 601.—*Psittacus Pequetii*, *Less. Illus. Zool.* pl. 1.

NAMED from the hairy or setaceous nature of the feathers upon the head and neck, and the general rigid nature of the whole plumage. The dominant colour is black, in which respect it resembles the Geringores, and the bird last described, but the form of the bill (without adducing other characters) is so different from that of the species alluded to, as to make it very doubtful whether the station assigned to it is that to which it properly belongs. For ourselves, we have had no opportunity of examining or comparing it with other species, as it is a bird of great rarity, and but lately discovered, and we are indebted to the liberality of the Noble President of the Linnæan Society, for permission given to Mr Lear to make the necessary drawing, from a specimen in the collection at Knowsly Park. It is a bird







DASYPTILUS PEQUETI  
*Dasyptilus*



of considerable size, measuring upwards of twenty inches in length. The bill is not so deep at the base as in the great majority of the tribe, and its length is greater than its height. The upper mandible is but moderately curved at the base, but bends suddenly down towards the tip, like that of the Raptorial Birds, and overhangs the under, which is shorter, moderately convex and carinated, with the tip narrowed and strongly emarginated on each side. The nostrils are round, placed in the cere at the base of the bill, the orbits and cheeks naked, thinly beset with hairs, the head and upper neck is also nearly bare, being thinly covered with setaceous feathers. The tarsi and feet are strong, the former short and reticulated. The tail consists of ten rigid feathers, of mean length and rounded. The wings are ample, the first quill short, the third and fifth of equal length, the fourth the longest in the wing. The upper plumage is of a shining or velvet black, with the exception of the greater wing-coverts and upper tail-coverts, which are crimson, and the secondary quills, which have their outer webs of the same colour. The lower neck and upper part of the breast is black, the belly, vent, and thighs crimson-red.

The next subfamily or primary division of the Psitticidæ upon which we enter, is that of *Loriana*, so named from the beautiful Scarlet-coloured Lories, natives of continental India and its islands, and which appear to constitute one of its typical forms.



It is the second aberrant group of the family, representing the tenuirostral tribe of the Insesores, and consequently is analogous to the order *Grallatores* in the class Aves; and to the *Glires* among the Mammalia. In conformity with these analogies, the existence of which have been traced and followed out in various departments of zoology, with such perspicuity and convincing force, by one of the first naturalists of the age,\* we find the habits as well as the structure of the birds composing it, deviating in a striking manner from those of the conterminous groups, of course most conspicuously so, in such as constitute the typical or representative forms. The difference of structure to which we allude is in the shape of the bill and tongue, the former member being weaker and slenderer in its proportions than in the other Parrots, especially as regards the under mandible, which is lengthened and less convex in its contour, with the tip contracted and narrow, and the tomia or cutting edges straight and without emargination; the inner surface of the overhanging point of the upper mandible, which in the other groups is rough and like a file, with lines crossing each other at right angles, to give them a firm hold of nuts or seeds, is smooth or nearly so, and the ridge opposing the tip of the under mandible, which in the typical Parrots is prominent and strongly marked, is but slightly indicated or altogether wanting in the *Loriance*, as are also the prominences of the palatial

\* Mr Swainson.

bones, which assist so essentially in comminuting the food of the other groups. Their tongue is not so thick or fleshy, and the tip, instead of being smooth and soft, is rough, and in some furnished with a pencil of setaceous papillæ or bristles, similar and analogous to the filamentous tongues of the tenuirostral *Melliphagidæ*. This structure, in fact, is bestowed upon them for the same purpose, and performs a similar office, viz. that of extracting the nectar of flowers, and sucking the juices of tender fruits, which it appears constitute the principal support of the members of this beautiful division. Of the various genera belonging to the subfamily, besides the true Lories, we may enumerate all the acknowledged members of the genus *Trichoglossus* of Vigors and Horsf., which also seem to enter among its typical forms, and included among these, or at least in very close connexion, are the birds belonging to that group, named by Mr Vigors *Broto-geris*, and typified by the Orange-winged Parrakeet of authors. Another interesting form belonging to it, and which appears to keep up a connexion with the genus *Palæornis* of the Maccaw subfamily, is the *Charmosyna Papuensis* of Wagler (*Psittacus Papuensis*, Auct.), whose tail, in shape, is nearly similar to that of *Palæornis Alexandri*, but the ground or prevailing colour of its plumage is assimilated to that of the true Lories, and is of a rich and vivid scarlet. Besides the forms above enumerated, there are others of a diminutive size, chiefly inhabiting the islands of

the Pacific, which appear closely allied to the Lorianæ, and which, in all probability, will be found to enter that subfamily; most of these were included by Kuhl, in his section or genus *Psittacula*, a group apparently established to receive all the smaller Parrots, without regard to geographic distribution, or the peculiar characters exhibited by the various individuals composing it, and consequently forming an assemblage purely artificial. Want of materials to institute the necessary analysis, as well as a deficiency of information respecting the natural habits of many of these birds, precludes us at present from entering more fully into their true affinities, or speaking with more confidence of the situations they respectively hold; but we have no hesitation in at once admitting into the present division, that group which embraces the *Psittacus porphyrio* of Shaw; the *Psittacula Kuhlii* of Vigors, and several others, of which Wagler has constituted his genus *Coriphilus*.

We commence our illustrations of this subfamily with examples of the genus *Lorius*, which may be characterized as follows:—Bill moderate, compressed, the inner side of the tip of the upper mandible smooth; the under mandible lengthened, conic, with the tip narrow and entire. Tongue tubular, silky. Tail of moderate length, rounded or graduated, the feathers broad, with obtuse tips. Legs stout. For the present, we arrange under this genus all the Scarlet-coloured Lories, natives of continental

India and its islands, but whose distribution does not extend so far south as Australia. It is, however, probable that this group will require further division, and that most of the genera indicated by Wagler in his Monograph will hereafter be adopted. The structure and comparative weakness of the bill of these birds, plainly indicate that the nature of their food must be different in quality from that of the powerful billed Parrots, and accordingly we find, that soft fruits, as well as the juices of flowers, constitute their principal support. They are closely connected in affinity with that group of which *Psittacula Kuhlii*, Vigors, is a type, and with the *Lorikeets* or genus *Trichoglossus*, Vigors, which occupy their place in Australia and the islands of the Pacific. In the breadth, and the rounded tips of their tail feathers, may also be traced an approach to the broad-tails or subfamily *Platycercinæ*, with which a connexion is thus sustained. In disposition they are lively, but mild and tractable, and when domesticated, fond of being caressed. The call-note of many of the species is similar in sound to the name they usually go by, and some of them learn to speak with great distinctness. Our first figure represents the

## PURPLE-CAPPED LORY.

*Lorius domicellus.*

## PLATE XVIII.

*Psittacus domicella*, *Auct.*—*Domicella atricapilla*, *Wagler*, *Mon. Psitt.* in *Abhand.* x. p. 567.—*Peroquet lori à collier jaune*, *Le Vaill.* p. 95.—Second black-capped Lory, *Edw.* pl. 171.

THIS beautiful bird is a native of the Moluccas, and other Eastern Islands, from whence we occasionally receive it, being held in high estimation, not only on account of its elegant plumage, but for the docility it evinces, and its distinct utterance of words and sentences. It is also lively and active in its disposition, and fond of being caressed. In size it is amongst the largest of the group, measuring upwards of 11 inches in length. The general or ground colour of the plumage is rich scarlet, this tint occupying all the lower parts of the body, with the exception of a collar of yellow upon the upper part of the breast. The neck, back, upper tail-coverts, and basal part of the tail, are also of the same colour. The

crown of the head is blackish-purple in front, passing into violet-purple on the hinder part. The wings on the upper surface are green, the flexure and margins violet-blue, as are also the under wing-coverts. The feathers of the thighs are azure-coloured exteriorly, their basal parts being greenish. The bill is orange yellow; the under mandible conic, and narrow towards the tip. In this species, the tongue exhibits in an inferior degree the filamentous character so characteristic of the division, and it is probable that, with three or four others, such as *Lorius puniceus*, *gurrulus*, &c., it will be found necessary to separate them from such as exhibit the tubular and papillary structure of that member in greater extent and perfection.

The next form we have to notice is one of great interest, partaking of the essential characters of the Lories, in the form and structure of its bill and tongue, as well as in the prevailing tints of its plumage. At the same time, it shews a strong analogy to the Ring-Parrakeets, or members of the genus *Palæornis*, in the peculiar form of its tail, which nearly resembles that of *Palæornis Alexandri*. By Wagler it is considered as generically distinct from the other Lories, as well as from the *Trichoglossi*, or Lorikeets, and of it he institutes his genus *Charmosyna*; but as no other species has yet been discovered, and the prolongation of the two mid-

the tail-feathers appears to be the only character of distinction, we have for the present retained it as an aberrant form of the genus *Lorius*. It is the

## PAPUAN LORY.

*Charmosyna Papuensis*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XIX.

*Charmosyna Papuensis*, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.*, p. 555.—*Psittacus Papuensis*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* vol. i. p. 88, sp. 20.—*Psitt. omnicolor*, *Lich. Catal. Rer. Nat. Rar.*, p. 5, No. 48.—*La Peruche Lory Papou*, *Le Vaill.* p. 9, t. 77.

To great elegance of form, this species unites a plumage of the richest description, the ground-colour of the body being of a deep but brilliant scarlet, relieved in parts with deep azure-blue, yellow, and green. The tail, or at least the two narrow central feathers, greatly exceed the rest of the body in length, as they measure upwards of 11 inches, while the former does not exceed 6 ; the lateral feathers are regularly graduated, as in the other Lories, the longest measuring about 4 inches, or one-third the length of the two intermediate plumes. The bill is of an orange-red colour ; the upper mandible is long, with the tip or hooked part projecting far beyond the under one, which is conic and narrow. The tongue is similar in structure and appearance to that



of the other members of the group, the tip being furnished with delicate papillæ. Upon the vertex and nape are two irregular bars of azure, margined with purplish-black. The lower parts of the tibiæ, lower back, and rump, are also of a deep azure. Upon the sides of the breast and thighs are patches of rich yellow. The wings are green; the interior webs of the quills blackish. The elongated tail-feathers are pale grass-green, passing towards the tips into yellow; the lateral have their basal half dark green, the remainder deep saffron yellow. This lovely species is an inhabitant of Papua, and other parts of New Guinea, and, as might be expected in countries rarely visited by the naturalist, little is known of its history or peculiar habits. Its remains, like those of the birds of Paradise, frequently reach us in a mutilated state, being deprived of the legs, and often wanting the long feathers of the tail; and from such specimens have been derived the imperfect descriptions of various authors.

We now enter upon an Australian group, which, in that division of the globe, takes the place of the Indian Lories. The members belonging to it, instead of having the ground or prevailing colour of the plumage of a red or vermilion tint, have it green, of brighter or deeper shades, according to the species, variegated, however, in many of them, with masses of the first-named colour. In this genus, the tail is more elongated than in the true Lories, and regular-

ly graduated, with the tips of the feathers narrow ; the wings are also narrow and pointed. It constitutes Vigors's genus *Trichoglossus*, and is thus characterized :—Bill subelongate, compressed, weak, the inferior mandible slightly convex, longer than high, narrowed towards the tip, with the margins thin and entire ; inner surface of the projecting tip of the upper mandible smooth, or but slightly striated ; tongue furnished near the tip with a pencil of bristly papillæ ; wings of moderate length, narrow, the first quill longest, the second and third a trifle shorter, the webs entire ; feet, the tarsi short, feathered below the joint ; toes strong, with the soles broad and extended ; the claws greatly falcated, strong and sharp ; tail graduated, with the feathers narrowing towards the point. The members of this genus are birds of elegant form, and some exhibit a great variety and richness of plumage ; they are strictly arboreal and scansorial, as indicated by the form and strength of their feet and claws. In the quality of their food, and the structure of their tongue, they shew their typical station in this representative section of the Tenuirostral Tribe, their principal nutriment being derived from the nectar of flowers ; they also eat or suck the juices of the soft or exterior portion of various fruits, but do not attempt the kernels or actual seeds, which constitute the general and favourite pabulum of the rest of the Psittacidæ. In their contour, and the indications of a nuchal collar which several of the species possess, we also trace a resem-

blance to the *Parrakeets*, or genus *Palæornis*, Vigors; and this analogy we might expect to find, if, as we suppose, the Parrakeets in their own circle constitute the Tenuirostral type. In the present genus, we are also induced to retain the Orange-winged Parrot of authors (*Psittacus pyrrhopterus*), for which bird Mr Vigors instituted the genus *Brotogeris*, as we cannot observe any character of sufficient importance to warrant a generic separation, the only difference seeming to be a slight elongation of the tip of the upper mandible; but this is rendered less abrupt by the intervention of another species, the *Trichoglossus palmarum*, in which it is of a size intermediate between that of *Trich. chlorolepidotus*, *T. Swainsonii*, &c., and that of *Trich. pyrrhopterus*. The first example we give of this genus is the

## BLUE-BELLIED LORIKEET.

*Trichoglossus Swainsonii*.—JARDINE and SELBY.

## PLATE XX.

*Trichoglossus hæmatodus*, *Vig. and Horsf. in Linn. Trans.* vol. xv. p. 289—*Trichoglossus multicolor*, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhandl. &c.*, p. 553.—La Peruche à tête bleu, Male, *L'Vaill. His. des Per.* i. pl. 24.—Peruche des Moluques, *Buff. Pl. Enl.* No. 743.—Blue-bellied Parakeet, *Brown, Ill. of Zool.* pl. 7; *Illus. Orn.* pl. 3.—Blue-bellied Parrot, *White, Voy. N. S. W.*, plate at p. 140.

THIS beautiful species is a native of New Holland, where it is found in large flocks, wherever the various species of *Eucalypti* abound, the flowers of those trees affording an abundant supply of food to this as well as to other species of the Nectivorous Parrots. According to the observations of Mr Caley, as quoted by Messrs Vigors and Horsfield in their description of the Australian birds in the collection of the Linnæan Society, "Flocks of these birds may be seen in the eucalypti-trees, when in flower, in different parts of the country, but in the greatest number near their breeding places." They do not, he adds, eat any kind of grain, even in a do-

mesticated state; a fact curiously illustrative of their peculiar habits, and the situation they hold in the family of the Psittacidae. It appears that they seldom live long in confinement, and that when caged they are very subject to fits. This in all probability arises from a deficiency of their natural food; and the instinctive feeling or appetite for its favourite diet is strongly exemplified in the fact, that one kept by Mr Caley being shewn a figure of a coloured plant, used to put its tongue to the flowers, as if with the intent of sucking them, and this it even did when shewn a figured piece of cotton furniture. By the natives it is called War-rin; the settlers call it by the name of the Blue Mountain Parrot, though the term seems to be misapplied, as it is a frequenter of the plains, and not of the hilly districts. Its flesh is excellent, and highly esteemed. This bird was confounded with two other species, viz. the *Psitt. hæmatodus* of Linnæus, and the *Psitt. amboinensis varia* of Brisson. The subject, however, has been thoroughly investigated by Mr Swainson, and the result of that investigation is given in the "Illustrations of Ornithology,"\* where it is clearly shewn to be a species distinct from the other two, and as such it received the name we now attach to it, which we think it proper to notice, as it has since been designated by Wagler, in his Monograph of the Parrots, as the *Trichoglossus multicolor*.

\* Illustrations of Ornithology by Sir William Jardine, Bart. and P. J. Selby, v. 2. part 8. pl. 112.

Mr Lear's beautiful and accurate figure renders it almost unnecessary to give a description of the plumage; but as the bird has so frequently been confounded with two other species, it may perhaps be satisfactory to some of our readers to give it in detail. Length about 13 inches, of the tail alone 6 inches; bill, in the dead bird, pale saffron yellow, in the living, inclining to orange; head and throat of a fine bluish-purple, the feathers rigid and subulate, upon the lower part of the throat they are more inclined to lavender purple, and lose the rigid and subulate character; nuchal collar yellowish or vivid silken green; lower neck and breast bright vermilion-red, passing on the sides of the breast into rich king's yellow; middle of abdomen of a deep imperial purple, the feathers towards the sides vermilion, tipped with vivid green; hypochondria green, the basal part of the feathers varied with vermilion and yellow; tibial feathers vermilion-red; under tail-coverts, with the base of the feathers, red, the middle part yellow, the tips green; under wing-coverts rich vermilion-red; margin of the wings and all the upper plumage bright grass-green; the feathers upon the lower part of the back of the neck with their bases vermilion, margined with yellow; tail with the four middle feathers entirely green, the remainder of the lateral feathers with part of the inner web rich yellow, increasing in extent to the outermost, where the whole of the web, with the exception of a small spot at the tip, is of that colour; quills with the inner webs dusky, and

each with a large oval central spot of king's yellow, forming a broad fascia on the under side of the wings ; legs and toes grey, the lateral membranes broad ; the claws strong and greatly hooked.

The next figure represents another beautiful species of this group : it is the







PLATE 21.





## VARIED LORIKEET.

*Trichoglossus versicolor.*

## PLATE XXI.

*Trichoglossus versicolor, Lear's Parrots.*

NEARLY allied to the *Trich. Swainsonii*, in form and general aspect, another lovely species has lately been discovered in New Holland, which has received the appropriate specific name of *versicolor*, the colours of which the plumage is composed being greatly varied, and presenting to the eye an assemblage and contrast of brilliant tints, as exhibited in the accompanying engraving, and in still greater perfection in the full-sized figure contained in Mr Lear's splendid work on the Psittacidæ. It appears to possess all the typical ~~characters~~ characters of the group; but we have no information respecting its peculiar habits in its wild or natural state.

From species possessing a richly-varied plumage, we now pass to others, where it is plainer, and of a more uniform tint, but which otherwise exhibit all the essential characters of the genus. In dimensions

also they are generally inferior, and one of them, the *Trich. pusillus*, ranks among the pigmies of the Psittacean family. The species selected for representation is the

## ORANGE-WINGED LORIKEET.

*Trichoglossus pyrrhopterus*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XXII.

*Brotogeris pyrrhopterus*, *Vig. Zool. Journ.* ii. p. 400.—  
*Psittacus pyrrhopterus*, *Lath. Ind. Orn. Sup.* p. 22, No. 7;  
*Vig. in Zool. Journ.* i. 535.—Orange-winged Parrakeet,  
*Lath. Syn. Sup.* ii. p. 90, No. 16.

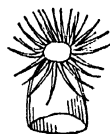
FROM this bird, which Mr Vigors described in the first volume of the Zoological Journal, under Latham's title of the Orange-winged Parrakeet, he afterwards formed his genus *Brotogeris*; but, as we have previously observed, the characters upon which it is instituted seem to vary so little from those of *Trichoglossus*, that we have followed the example of Wagler, and retained it in the latter genus, in close association, however, with *Trichoglossus palmarum*, another *Pacific* species, which, as a slightly aberrant form, seems gradually to lead to other and stronger billed groups of the Psittacidæ. It is a native of the Sandwich Islands, and not of the Brazils, as at first supposed by Dr Latham; and the two individuals which we well recollect seeing, when in Mr Vigors's possession, were brought to England in the

same vessel which conveyed hither the late unfortunate King and Queen of these Islands. As any information tending to elucidate the habits and manners of species cannot fail to be equally interesting to the naturalist and the general reader, we make no apology for quoting largely from the account given by Mr Vigors of these two lovely birds. "In their manners," he observes, "they are peculiarly interesting. Strongly attached to each other, like the individuals of the small species, so well known in our collections, and which we familiarly style *Love Birds*, they assert an equal claim to that title, if it is to be considered the reward, or the distinctive sign of affection. They will not admit of being separated even for a moment; and, whether in their cage or at liberty, every act and every movement of one has a *reference to the acts and movements of the other*. They are lively, active, and familiar. distinguishing and following those who attend to them, with perfect confidence, but *always in concert*." Their movements, he adds, are *less constrained than those* of Parrots in general, approaching, both on the ground and the wing, to the quick pace and short and rapid flight of the more typical perchers. They have apparently less powers of voice than the greater part of the family, uttering only a sort of chirrup like that of the sparrow; this is shrill, it must be confessed, at times when rivalry or any particular incitement induces them to exert it to the utmost; but at other times it is far from unpleasing, more

especially when they employ it, as is their custom, either in welcoming the approach of the morning, or acknowledging the attentions of a favourite." In size it is inferior to the species already described, measuring not more than  $7\frac{1}{2}$  inches in length. The bill is pale, slightly tinged with pink; the upper mandible with the tip attenuated and long; the tomia slightly sinuated. The crown of the head and parotic region is of a delicate greenish-blue; the sides of the neck and throat, and indistinct nuchal collar, are greyish-white; the rest of the body, with the exception of the under wing-coverts, which are of a rich orpiment-orange colour, is green, palest upon the flanks, thighs, and the margins of the tail-feathers. The feet are of a pale flesh-colour.



Nearly allied to the genera *Trichoglossus* and *Lorius*, in the form of the bill, the tongue, and feet, is another beautiful group inhabiting the islands of Australia, and characterized by Wagler, in his monograph of the family, under the title of *Coriphilus*. They feed upon the softer fruits, particularly that of the *Musa Paradisiaca*, and live amid the foliage of the highest palm-trees. The structure of the tongue in these birds is curious, according to the naturalists who accompanied Duperney in his "*Voyage autour du Monde*:" it is tipped by a kind of crown, formed by a number of long stiff filaments, regularly placed, and which M. de Blainville considers as the nervous elongations or papillæ of the lingual or gustatory branch, enormously developed. Their voice is weak and sibilous; and, when alarmed or irritated, they erect the feathers of the hind-head, which are narrow and elongated. The sexes are remarkable for their affection to each other, and direct all their movements in concert. The characters of the genus are:—Bill small, the upper mandible without a distinct tooth, the cere large and prominent, the under mandible weak, slightly convex. Nostrils open, round, in the basal cere. Tongue papillose near the tip. Head crested. Wings long and



pointed. Tail of moderate length, broad, rounded at the tip. Feet strong. Claws falcate. This group is illustrated by

## KUHLL'S CORIPHILUS.

*Coriphilus Kuhlii*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XXIII.

*Coriphilus Kuhlii*, *Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.* p. 494, and 566.—*Psittacula Kuhlii*, *Vig. in Zool. Journ.* v. 1. p. 412. pl. 16.—*Lear's Parrots*.

THIS beautiful little bird was first described and figured by Mr Vigors in the Zoological Journal, from one of several specimens received by Mr Cross, formerly of Exeter Change, and now proprietor of the Surrey Zoological Gardens, from an island in the vicinity of Otaheite. In beauty of plumage, and elegance of aspect, it yields to few of the race; but it appears to be of a wild and timorous disposition, at least in regard to strangers, as Mr Vigors states that he was unable to enter into its characters to the extent he wished, from its impatience of observation and a near approach. Its voice is weak and sibilous, similar to the other species of this group, which contains, in addition to the present, the *Cor. sapphirinus*, Wag. (*Psittacus Taïtanus*, Auct.), *Cor. euclorus*, Wag. (*Psitt. fringillaceus*, Lath., Kuhl, &c.), and the *Cor. solitarius*, Wag. (*Psitt. Phigy*, Bechst., Kuhl,

&c.) The bill is small and short, of a red colour. The irides are composed of three circles, the exterior being red, the second grey, and the third or inner yellow. The forehead and crown are of a lively green, the double occipital crest is of a rich violet-purple, and composed of long narrow feathers, which it can erect at pleasure, but most frequently when irritated or alarmed. The face, fore-neck, breast, and abdomen, are blood-red, the thighs of a deep purplish-red, the vent and upper tail-coverts are sulphur-yellow. The hind-neck, the back and wings are of a lively yellowish-green. The tail, which is pretty long and broad, is red, tinged with purple, the tips of the feathers green. The legs and toes are red, the latter short and strong; the claws are black and hooked.

Another very beautiful and interesting bird, which appears to belong to this little group, is the *Psitt. Taitensis*, Gmel. :—Blue, but having the throat, fore part of the neck, and cheeks, white. It frequents the very summits of the cocoa-trees, examining their flowers at the moment of bursting, for the sweet liquid which is there abundant.

Apparently in near connection with Wagler's genus *Coriphilus*, in the weak structure of the bill, and in the length and shape of the wings, is another group of diminutive Parrots, inhabiting the Indian and Australian islands, for which we adopt the title of *Psittaculus*, and which, we believe, will enter

into the present subfamily, though we cannot speak positively as to the structure of their tongue, or whether it is furnished with papillæ similar to the members of the other nectivorous groups. Our figure represents what we suppose to be the young Male of the

## SAPPHIRE-CROWNED PSITTACULE.

*Psittaculus galgulus*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XXIV.

*Psittaculus vernalis*, *Swains. 2d Series Illust.* (young male).  
 —*Psittacus galgulus*, *Lath. Ind. Orn.* v. i. p. 130, sp. 148.  
 (exclu. var. B.)—*Psitt. vernalis*, *Id.* i. 130, sp. 147.—  
 Petite Perruche de Pérou, *Pl. Enl.* 190. f. 2.—Sapphire-  
 crowned Paraket, *Edwards*, pl. 293. f. 2.—*Lath. Syn.*  
 i. 312, sp. 117.—Vernal Parrakeet, *Lath. Syn.*—*Swains.*  
*2d Series Illust.*

MR SWAINSON, in the Second Series of his beautiful Illustrations, has figured and described this bird nearly in the same state it is represented upon our plate, under the title of *Psittaculus vernalis*, supposing it a distinct species, or at least not aware that it was the young or immature male of the *Psittacus galgulus* of authors. This, at least, is the opinion of Wagler, who, in his "*Monographia Psittacorum*," has described it as such, and brought the synonymes of these two supposed species together. As to the correctness of his views in so doing, we are bound, in the first instance, to consider them as being so, presuming that the evidence upon which he established their identity was satisfactory and con-

clusive ; for ourselves, we have not had an opportunity of tracing these birds through their different stages, but we know, that, in size, and in a great measure in colour, they nearly agree, and Mr Swainson himself has noticed in his description the resemblance of the *vernalis* to the *galgulus*, in the peculiar colour of the under surface of the wings, without, however, any remarks or conjecture as to the probability of their belonging to the same species, under different states of plumage or age. In retaining the generic title of *Psittaculus* for this and some other diminutive forms belonging to the Indian islands and those of Australia, we do not include all the species embraced by Kuhl's section of that name, or even the genus of Wagler, which, though more restricted, admits of birds marked by strong differential characters, and widely separated, so far as regards their geographical distribution. In the state we have figured it, the upper parts are of a fine lively green, with the exception of the rump and upper tail-coverts, which are crimson-red, and it shews but a slight indication of the fine blue, which marks the crown of the adult. In the mature state, also, the throat, instead of being orange-coloured, is of a fine red, and a crescent of orange-yellow encircles the lower part of the hind neck. The bill in the adult is reddish-black ; in the young and female it is red.

WE now arrive at the fifth or fissirostral division of the *Psittacidae*, which, by Mr Swainson, has been designated by the name of *Platycercina* (Broad-tail), the members of the genus *Platycercus* of Vigors and Horsfield being considered as its typical representatives. Of the other groups which belong to this section, we only venture to speak with diffidence, not having had an opportunity, as well from want of time as of materials, to make that strict analysis of the species which is required to trace out with certainty the true affinities, and exact station of each. We have sufficient data, however, to believe, that the ground Parrakeets (gen. *Pezoporus*, Illig.), the beautiful miniature Maccaw-looking species belonging to the genus *Nanodks*, Vigors, the two species composing Wagler's genus *Nymphicus*, represented by the *Psitt. sisetis* and *Psitt. Novæ Hollandiæ* of authors, and some other forms, among which, perhaps, the *Psittacus Platurus* of Temminck's "Planches Coloriées" may be included, enter into it. Those interesting species which inhabit Madagascar, and known by the name of *Vasas*, viz. *Psitt. niger* and *Psitt. mascarinus*, Linn., forming Wagler's genus *Coracopsis*, also shew a decided affinity in form and habit to the true *Platycerci*, and there is little doubt belong to the division. To the genus *Palæornis*, Vigors, which we have placed among the *Macrocercinæ*, or Maccaw section, an



approach is shewn in several species. Thus, it is strongly indicated by the resemblance the *Palæor. Barrabandi*, an Australian species, which stands upon the confines of the group, bears to some of the less typical Broad-tails, in which that member in part loses its broad and depressed form. It is also visible in the wings and tail of that lovely species, the *Nanodes discolor*, in which the second, third, and fourth quills lose the distinct emargination of the outer web, and the two middle tail-feathers assume, in a great measure, the shape of those peculiar to the Ring-Parrakeets. The connection of the present with the preceding subfamily is supported by some of the Lories, in which the bill is comparatively strong, and the tongue loses in part its peculiar structure, and its approach to the short and even-tailed Parrots is shewn in the wide and slightly graduated tail of *Platycercus scapulatus*, as well as in the Madagascar species *Psitt. niger* and *mascarinus*. The members of this family are distinguished from the rest of the *Psittacidæ*, by their slender and elevated tarsi, and the less falcated form of their claws. Their wings also are shorter, and rounded, the first quill-feather being inferior to some of the succeeding ones. In consequence of this formation, their habits are less strictly scansorial than those of the typical Parrots; but the deficiency is amply compensated by the ease and agility with which they move upon the ground, where their actions partake in a great measure of that freedom which distinguishes so many of the

scansorial order, but which is almost denied to the typical Parrots, whose movements upon a plain surface are to a great degree awkward, and constrained. This formation is carried to the greatest extent in the genus *Pezoporus*, Illiger (Ground Parrot), in which the tarsi and toes are long and slender, and the claws nearly straight, indicating those terrestrial habits from which it has derived its name. The *Platycercinæ* are birds of elegant and graceful form, and their carriage and actions are in accordance with it, as they display an activity and liveliness of motion far superior to that of the true scansorial species, and more in character with that of other birds. In richness and diversity of plumage, also, they yield to none of the tribe, whether we admire it in the varied hues of the genus *Platycercus*, or in those smaller species belonging to the genus *Nanodes*, Vigors, which have aptly been termed miniature Maccaws. Most of the members of this division also shew a decrease in the power of flight, their wings being short and rounded, as indicated by the relative length of the quill-feathers. Not having a figure illustrative of the Madagascar species, which must be considered an interesting form in this division, we commence with the genus *Platycercus*, Vigors and Horsfield. The characters are:—Bill rather short, deeper than long, the upper mandible with the culmen indistinct, broad and rounded, bulging on the sides, the tomia with a strong emargination or tooth, the under mandible short, very

convex, deeply emarginate, with the tip broad, short, and quadrate. Palatal cutters large, and fully developed. Tongue simple, smooth. Wings of mean length, rounded, the first quill considerably shorter than the second and third, which are the longest, and nearly equal, the second, third, fourth, and fifth with their external webs abruptly emarginated a little behind the middle. Tail broad and depressed, rounded or subgraduate, the feathers with their tips rounded. Feet with the tarsi elevated and slender. Toes slender, claws rather long and slightly falcated.

The species belonging to this beautiful genus are already very numerous, and additions are constantly being made to it, as our knowledge of New Holland is extended, of which interesting country the majority of those already discovered are natives. They are of active habits, and are usually seen in large flocks, except during the period of reproduction. They feed upon seeds, particularly upon the grasses and Cerealea, and frequently do much damage in recent settlements to the ripening as well as to the new sown maize and wheat. The first species we have to notice is considered by Mr Vigors as the type of the genus: it is the

PENNANTIAN BROAD-TAIL.

*Platycercus Pennantii*.—VIG. & HORSF.

PLATE XXV.

*Platycercus Pennantii*, Vig. & Horsf. *Linn. Trans.* v. 15. p. 250.—Wagler, *Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.* p. 535, pl. 17.—*Psitt. Pennantii*, Lath. *Ind. Orn.* p. 90, No. 26.—*Psitt. gloriosus*, Shaw's *Nat. Mus.* pl. 53.—*Psitt. elegans*, Kuhl, *Nov. Acta, &c.*, v. 10. p. 55, pl. 89.—*Perruche à large queue*, Le Vaill. *Hist. des Psitt.* pl. 79.—*Pennantian Parrot*, Phill. *Bot. Bay*, pl. p. 154.—*White's Journ.* pl. in p. 174.—*Lath. Gen. Hist.* 11. p. 131, No. 34.

THE rich crimson-red which forms the ground colour of this beautiful species, recalls to mind the Scarlet Lories, and it is no doubt from this general resemblance the name of *Lory* has been given to it by the settlers in New Holland, of which country it is a native. It appears to be numerous and widely dispersed, congregating in large flocks, and frequently doing considerable damage to the wheat and Indian corn—the *Cerealea* constituting a favourite food with several species of this genus. On this account it is persecuted by the farmer, who endeavours to reduce their numbers by the gun, as well as by traps, in which they are readily taken. The ex-

pense and trouble incurred in their capture is, however, in part repaid, not only by a saving of their crops, but by the acquisition of a wholesome addition to the table, as this as well as other species are reported to be of excellent and delicate flavour. According to Mr Caley, whose account of this bird we quote from the Linnæan Transactions, "it is called by the natives *Dulang* and *Julang*. Like the King's Parrot (*Plat. scapulatus*), it is found in large flocks among the ripe Indian corn, both species intermixed. It varies much in colour, but as the greater part of the flock is of the colour of the female, it may also be taken for granted that they are young birds. The natives tell me it makes its nest chiefly in the Peppermint-tree (*Eucalyptus piperita*), always in the body, but never in the boughs. Sometimes it enlarges the hole through which it enters. Year after year the same place is frequented for the purposes of incubation. It makes no nest, but from the decayed parts of the tree. It has four young ones. The eggs are white. I have met with this bird in November in the most mountainous parts of the country; but I apprehend it leaves these parts in the winter."

In its motions it exhibits great activity and liveliness, and it walks upon the ground with facility, and without any of that awkward gait, so conspicuous in the typical Parrots. It is frequently kept in a tame or caged state, chiefly for the beauty of its plumage and handsome carriage, as few or none of

this division possess the imitative powers exhibited by members of other genera. The beautiful and characteristic figure from Mr Lear's drawing, and the accurate manner in which the engraving is coloured, renders it unnecessary to give a detailed description of the plumage of the adult. The young bird differs in having the under parts of an obscure green, sometimes varied with spots of red; the azure patch upon the cheeks is also of a pale colour. The mantle dusky, each feather margined with pale red, and the two middle tail feathers green. The dimensions are as follows:—Total length about  $15\frac{1}{2}$  inches, length of the tail 8 inches, of the tarsi  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch, of the upper mandible, from the gape to the tip,  $\frac{3}{4}$ ths of an inch, height at base nearly 1 inch.

Our next plate represents another beautiful species of the same genus: it is the

## PALE-HEADED BROADTAIL.

*Platycercus palliceps.*

## PLATE XXVI.

*Platycercus palliceps, Leqr's Parrots.*

THIS species, in form and habit, as well as the general disposition of its colours, is nearly allied to the *Plat. eximius*, Vig. (Nonpareil Parrot of Latham's Gen. Hist.), for, with the exception of the head, breast, and belly, the rest of the plumage is almost precisely the same. Like the majority of the members of this now extensive genus, it is a native of New Holland.

We regret that our limits will not admit of our giving more examples of these lovely birds, particularly of such as, by a slight deviation from the typical form, lead to other genera, or serve to connect the present subfamily with the conterminous divisions, such are some of the species inhabiting the Pacific Islands, in which the tail feathers are more attenuated towards the tip; such also the *Plat. scapulatus*, Vig. (King's or Tabuan Broad-Tail), in







which the bill is less bulging, the tail very broad, and not so cuneiform as in the other species, and such would appear to be the New Guinea Broad-Tail (*Plat. Novæ Guineæ*, Wagler), in which the ophthalmic region is naked, a character that may perhaps imply the propriety of further generic division.

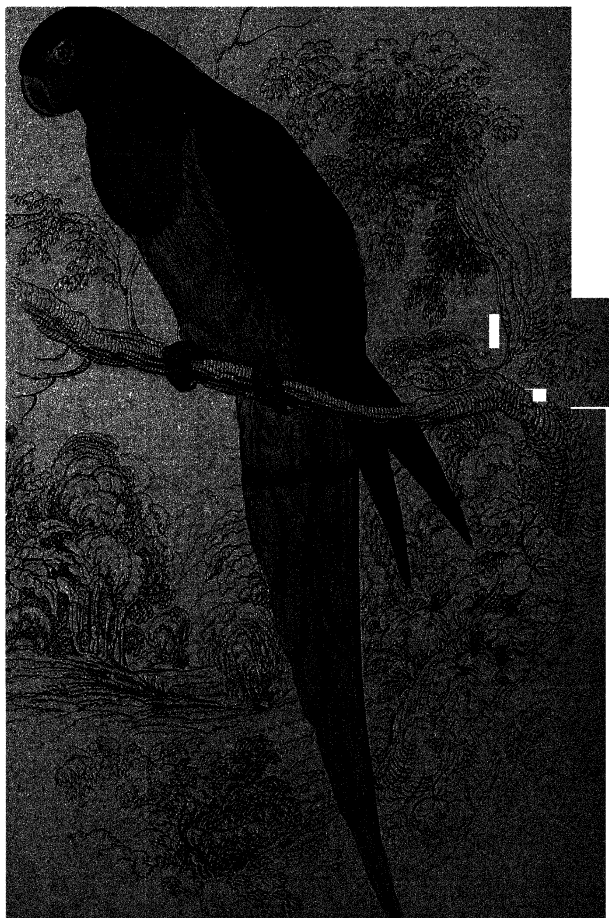
From the typical genus *Platycercus*, we now pass on to a group composed of birds of smaller dimensions, but eminent for their delicate form and pleasing plumage, and which have not inaptly been termed miniature analogues of the splendid Maccaws. In this lovely genus, the tail, in some species, as *Nanodes venustus*, and *Nan. pulchellus*, Vigors and Horsfield, retains to a considerable extent the breadth and depression of the Broadtails. In the *Nanodes discolor*, Vigors and Horsfield, as previously remarked, it in a great measure loses that character, and assumes the form, exhibited by the Ring-Parakeets or genus *Palawornis*, Vigors, the legs and feet as in *Platycercus*, are also slender and lengthened, and the claws but slightly hooked. This group forms the genus *Nanodes* of Vigors and Horsfield, or that of *Euphemia*, Wagler, distinguished by the following characters:—Bill short, higher than long, the upper mandible with the culmen rounded, and the tomtia in the typical species without a distinct tooth or emargination, under mandible very short, inclining inwards, emarginate, with the apex broad, quadrate, and slightly sinuated. Palatial cutting membranes

large. Nostrils round, lateral, placed in the slightly raised cere at the base of the bill. Wings of mean length, subacuminate, the first quill a little shorter than the second and third, which are the longest and nearly equal, second, third, and fourth quills with their exterior webs slightly emarginate near the middle. Tail graduated, cuneiform, slightly depressed, the feathers gradually narrowing towards the tip. Feet slender, the tarsi and toes elongated ; claws slightly hooked.

The first specimen of this genus is the









## BLUE-BANDED NANODES.

*Nanodes venustus*.—VIG. et HORSF.

## PLATE XXVII.

*Nanodes venustus*, *Vig. et Horsf. Linn. Trans.* b. 15, p. 278.  
 —*Euphemia chrysostoma*, *Wag. Mon. Psitt. in Abhand.*  
*&c.*, p. 492 and 544, No. 2.—*Psitt. chrysostomos*, *Kuhl,*  
*Conspec. Psitt. in Nova Acta, &c.*, p. 50, No. 78.—*Psitt.*  
*venustus*, *Temminck in Trans. Linn. Soc.* b. 13, p. 121.—  
 Blue-banded Parrakcet, *Latham's Gen. Hist.* ii. p. 188,  
 No. 109.

THIS pretty species, whose extreme length is about nine inches and a-half, of which the tail alone measures four, is a native of New Holland and Van Diemen's Land, in which island it is called the Hobart Ground Parrot, an adjective epithet, which evidently points to its terrestrial habits, and these are further indicated by its lengthened tarsi and toes, which in this and *Nanodes pulchellus*, a nearly allied and still more beautiful species, closely resemble those members, as exhibited in the genus *Pezoporus*, Illig., or Proper Ground Parrot. It feeds upon the seeds of various grasses, and is generally seen upon the ground. As a site for its nest, it selects a hole or excavation in the stump of an *Eucalyptus* or gum-



tree, and lays its eggs, to the number of seven or eight, upon the decayed particles of wood at the bottom of the hole, without the addition of any other materials. The eggs are white and immaculate. The bill is grey, the under mandible paler than the upper. The frontal band, which crosses from eye to eye, is narrow and of a deep azure-blue, the space between the bill and eyes gamboge-yellow. The crown of the head is green, deeply tinged with sulphur-yellow, the cheeks, throat, and the upper part of the breast are of a delicate siskin-green, passing gradually into a rich yellow, the head, neck, back, upper tail-coverts and scapulars are of a pale olive-green, with a greyish tinge, the lesser and greater wing-coverts are deep glossy azure-blue. The quills black, with their outer webs margined with azure-blue. The two middle tail feathers are pale azure, tinged with grey, the lateral with their bases azure-blue, their tips gamboge-yellow, passing gradually into primrose-yellow, the feet and claws are grey.

Our next figure represents another species of this group : it is the







*NANODES UNDULATUS.*



## UNDULATED NANODES.

*Nanodes undulatus*.—VIG. et HORSF.

## PLATE XXVIII.

*Nanodes undulatus*, *Vig. et Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc. b. xv.* p. 277.—*Psittacus undulatus*, *Shaw's Nat. Mis.* pl. 673.—*Kuhl, Nov. Acta, &c.*, p. 49, No. 76.—*Euphemia undulata*, *Wagler, Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.*, p. 492 and 545.

THIS little species, which scarcely exceeds seven inches in length, approaches still closer than its congeners in colour and appearance to the Ground Parrot, and brings the genus *Pezoporus*, Illig. into immediate connexion, with that to which it belongs. Its habits and mode of life are supposed to resemble those of its congeners, but we unfortunately possess too little information upon these interesting points, the skins we receive from abroad being mostly collected by persons who take no other interest in the pursuit except the mere acquisition of the bird, are rarely accompanied by any notes or observations illustrative of the natural history of the species they belong to. The head and nape are of a yellowish-green, with very fine dark undulating lines; upon each cheek is a small patch of azure-blue, the upper

parts of the body are of an oil-green, with darker undulations, the lower parts are plain yellowish-green. The two intermediate tail feathers are green at the base, passing towards the tips into azure-blue, the lateral feathers are green, with a broad yellow fascia in the middle. The bill and legs are grey.

In near connection with the birds we have just been describing, stands the genus *Pezoporus*, Illiger, represented by the *Pezoporus formosus*, Illiger, the Ground Parrot of Latham's General History. The characters of distinction are drawn from the still greater elongation of the tarsi and toes, and the usually straight claws, indicating habits strictly terrestrial, with trifling or greatly diminished powers of prehension. The tail also is less depressed, and the feathers are narrower and more pointed than in *Nanodes venustus* and *pulchellus*, with those slight modifications of character it might perhaps with equal propriety be considered a constituent or aberrant member of the genus to which they belong, probably its rasorial type. We retain it, however, in its present station, until a stricter analysis of the family has been instituted. It is represented by the next figure under the title of the















## GROUND PARROT.

*Pezoporus formosus*.—ILLIGER.

## PLATE XXIX.

*Pezoporus formosus*, *Vig. et Horsf. Trans. Linn. Soc.* v. 15, p. 285.—*Wagler. Mon. Psitt. in Abhand. &c.*, p. 250.—*Psitt. formosus*, *Lath. Ind. Ornith.* i. p. 103, No. 60.—*Kuhl. Consp. Psitt. Nov. Acta, &c.*, p. 43, No. 64.—*Psittacus terrestris*, *Shaw's Zool. of New Holland*, pl. 3,—*Nat. Misc.* 228.—*Perruche Ingambe*, *Le Vaill. Nat. des Per.* pl. 32.—*Ground Parrot*, *Lath. Gen. Hist.* ii. p. 137, No. 40.

THOUGH destitute of that diversity of brilliant colours which distinguishes so many of the tribe, the plumage of the Ground Parrot, is handsome and pleasing to the eye, the lively green which forms the ground or prevailing tint being beautifully varied with spots, and bars of black and yellow. In size it exceeds the last described species, measuring rather more than twelve inches in length, one half of which is occupied by the tail, this is composed of feathers which taper rapidly towards their tips, which are sharp and pointed, and have their exterior webs very narrow, the two middle tail feathers are green, barred with yellow, the lateral yellow, barred with blackish-

brown. The wings are rather short and rounded, the first and fourth quills being equal, the second and third the longest and equal. The inner webs of the quills are blackish-brown, and have each a mesial angular spot of yellow, forming an oblique fascia or bar on the under side of the wings; the exterior webs are green, with an angular spot of yellow towards the middle, upon all the quills, with the exception of the two first. At the base of the upper mandible is a narrow band of reddish-orange. The bill is grey, the to-mia of the upper mandible paler, and without emargination. The feet are yellowish-white, the tarsi nearly an inch long, covered in front with hexagonal scales. The toes slender and long, the claws nearly straight, with pale tips.

The Ground Parrot is a native of Holland and Van Diemen's Land, where it inhabits the scrubs or ground partially covered with low underwood. It is very rarely seen perched, and when flushed, Mr Caley observes, takes a short flight, and then alights among the bushes, but never upon them. Of its mode of nidification, and other matters connected with its history, we are unable to give any further account.

The last group our limits permit us to mention, from its characters, which in many respects approach near to those of *Pezoporus*, seems naturally to be included in this division. Its members are distinguished by a crest, in one species consisting of two slender

feathers, in the other of six, and similar in form to that of the Common Lapwing. The bill, in shape and proportion, seems almost intermediate between that of *Platycercus* and *Pezoporus*, the tarsi are elevated, the toes slender, with claws slightly falcate. Like most of the *Platycercinæ*, they are much upon the ground, where they move with freedom, and feed upon grass-seeds, maize, and other corn. In Wagler's *Monographia Psittacorum*, they form his fourth genus *Nymphicus*, which title we adopt, as having been imposed prior to that of *Leptolophus*, by which it is characterized in Mr Swainson's *Illustrations*. Our figure represents the



## RED-CHEEKED NYMPHICUS.

*Nymphicus Novæ Hollandiæ*.—WAGLER.

## PLATE XXX.

*Nymphicus Novæ Hollandiæ*, *Wag. Mon. Psitt. in Abhand.*, &c., p. 490 and 522.—*Psitticus Novæ Hollandiæ*, *Latham, Ind. Orn.* i. 102, sp. 89.—*Leptolophus auricomis*, *Swainson's 2d Ser. Illus.*—Crested Parakeet, *Lath. Syn.* i. p. 250, 51.—*Calopsitta* Guy, *Less. Ill. Zool.* vol. iii. 2 sp. pl. 112. Female.

THOUGH clothed in plain and unassuming plumage, as compared with many of its brilliant-coloured associates, the subject of our plate is not without its attractions, its elegant crest contributing to increase the beauty of its contour, which in other respects is equal to that of any species we have previously described. Its habits are said to resemble those of the other *Platycercinæ*, with which its structure also accords, the elongation of the tarsi and toes giving it the same freedom of action upon the ground, where it usually seeks and obtains its food. It does not appear to be a numerous species, as few specimens have yet found their way into our museums, and no detailed account of its natural history have hitherto been recorded. It is a native of New Holland, but









of what particular district we are ignorant. It is likely that this bird and its congeners will constitute the rasorial type of this subfamily. In the lengthened tail feathers of this genus an analogy or distant affinity to the Ring Parrakeets, with which the illustrations commenced, may be traced.



## THE CABINET OF NATURAL HISTORY.

On the 1st October was published, in fcp. 8vo, price 6s. cloth, the First Volume on the

## NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF BIRDS,

With numerous Illustrative Woodcuts.

By WILLIAM SWAINSON, A. C. G. &c. &c.

Forming Vol. 83 of Dr LARDNER'S CABINET CYCLOPÆDIA.

*Lately published, by the same Author, price 6s. each,*

A PRELIMINARY DISCOURSE ON THE STUDY OF NATURAL HISTORY.

A TREATISE ON THE GEOGRAPHY AND CLASSIFICATION OF ANIMALS.

ON THE NATURAL HISTORY AND CLASSIFICATION OF QUADRUPEDS.

LONDON: LONGMAN, REES, ORME AND CO.; AND  
TAYLOR AND WALTON.

## MAGAZINE

OF

## ZOOLOGY AND BOTANY,

CONDUCTED BY

SIR W. JARDINE, BART.—P. J. SELBY, ESQ.—AND  
DR JOHNSTON.

JUNE—No. I.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—1. Some remarks on the Study of Zoology, and on the present state of the Science. By the Rev. Leonard Jenyns, M. A., F. L. S., F. Z. S., &c. 2. On the Disunion of contiguous Layers in the Wood of Exogenous Trees. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M. A. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge. 3. The



Natural History of the British Entomostraca. By William Baird, Surgeon. 4. Notices of British Fungi. By Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M. A., No. 1. 5. Contributions to the Ichthyology of the Frith of Forth. By R. Parnell, M. D., No. 1. 6. The Honey-Bee community. Length of life allotted to its different members. By Edward Bevan, M. D. 7. On the Genus *Paradoxornis*. By J. Gould, F. L. S., &c. 8. The Natural History of British Zoophytes. By George Johnston, M. D., Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS.—1. *Iconographia della Fauna Italica*. Di Carlo Luciano Bonaparte, Principe de Musignano, fol. 2. The English Flora. By Sir J. E. Smith, M. D., F. R. S., &c.—The British Flora. By W. J. Hooker, LL. D., F. R. S., &c.—The English Flora, Vol. v. Part i. (Or, the British Flora, Vol. ii. Part i.) By W. J. Hooker, LL. D., F. R. S., &c. 1833.—Same works, Vol. i. Part ii. By W. J. Hooker, and Rev. M. J. Berkeley, M. A., F. L. S., &c. 1836. PERIODICALS.—The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal.—The Magazine of Natural History, and Journal of Zoology, Botany, Mineralogy, Geology, and Meteorology.—*Annales des Sciences Naturelles*.—*American Journal of Sciences and Arts*.

INTELLIGENCE.—Zoological, Botanical, Miscellaneous, Proceedings of Societies, &c.

PLATES.—Zoology. Pl. i. Ichthyology of the Frith of Forth.—Botany. Pl. ii. British Fungi.

## AUGUST—No. II.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—1. On the requisites necessary for the advance of Botany. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M. A., Professor of Botany to the University of Cambridge. 2. Observations on the Digestive Organs of Birds. By William Macgillivray, A. M., F. R. S. E., M. W. S., Conservator of the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 3. Botanical Notes. By Charles C. Babington, M. A., F. L. S. &c. 4. The Characters of two new Genera of South African Reptiles, with descriptions of species belonging to each. By Andrew Smith, M. D., M. W. S. &c. 5. Characters and Descriptions of the Dipterous Insects indigenous to Britain. By James Duncan, M. W. S., &c. &c. 6. Notice of the *Lutjanus rupestris* of Bloch. By P. J. Selby, Esq. F. R. S. E., &c. 7. Observations on some circumstances attending the process of Exuviation in Shrimps and Lobsters. By Jonathan Couch, F. L. S.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS.—1. *De l'Histoire Na-*

turelle des Cétacés, ou Recueil et Examen des faits dont se compose l'Histoire Naturelle de ces Animaux. Par M. F. Cuvier, de l'Académie des Sciences, de la Société Roy, de Londres, &c. 2. A Monograph of the Family Ramphastidae. By J. Gould, F. L. S. Three parts, folio.—PERIODICALS.—The Entomological Magazine. Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie, MM. Audouin et Milne-Edwards. Botanique, MM. Ad. Brongniart et Guillemin. (From p. 102.)—Archiv für Anatomie physiologie und Wissenschaftliche Medicin, &c. Von Dr Johannes Muller.

INTELLIGENCE.—Zoological, Botanical, Miscellaneous, Proceedings of Societies, &c.

PLATES.—Botany, Pl. iii. British Fungi. Zoology, Pl. iv. Digestive organs of *Aquila chrysaëtos*. Pl. vi. *Crenilabrus rupestris*.

## OCTOBER—No. III.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.—1. On the Natural History and Relations of the Family of Cuculidæ or Cuckoos, with a view to determine the series of their variation. By William Swainson, F. R. & L. S. &c. 2. The Natural History of British Zoophytes. By George Johnston, M. D. Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. 3. On the Pollan (*Corregonus Pollan*, Thompson) of Lough Neagh. By William Thompson, Esq. Vice-President of the Natural History Society of Belfast. 4. Descriptions of some new species of Exotic Coleopterous Insects from the Collection of Sir Patrick Walker. By J. O. Westwood, F. L. S. &c. 5. On the Comparative Elevation of Testacea in the Alps. By Edward Forbes. 6. On the Structure of the Flowers of *Adoxa moschatellina*. By the Rev. J. S. Henslow, M. A. Professor of Botany in the University of Cambridge.

REVIEWS AND CRITICAL ANALYSIS.—1. *Flora Hibernica*, comprising the Flowering Plants, Ferns, Characeæ, Musci, Hepaticæ, Lichenes, and Algæ of Ireland, arranged according to the Natural System, with a Synopsis of the Genera according to the Linnean System. By James Townsend Mackay, M. R. I. A. &c. 2. *Voyage aux Indes Orientales, par le nord de l'Europe, pendant les années 1825-26-27-28 et 29.* Zoologie, par MM. C. Belanger, Isidore Geoffroy Saint Hilaire, Lesson, Valenciennes, Deshayes, et Guérin. 3. *Neue Wirbelthiere zu der Fauna Abyssinien gehörig, entdeckt und beschrieben, von Edward Rüppel.*

BIBLIOGRAPHICAL NOTICES.—A History of British Qua-

drupeds; by Thomas Bell, F. R. S., &c.—Rumphia,—Sive commentationes botanicae imprimis de plantis Indiae Orientalis, tum penitus incognitis, tum quae in libris Rheedii, Rumphii, Roxburghii, Wallichii, aliorumque recensentur, auctore C. L. Blume.—Flora Metropolitana, or Botanical Rambles within thirty miles of London, intended for the Student in Practical Botany; by Daniel Cooper.—The Ornithologist's Text-Book, being Reviews of Ornithological Works, with an Appendix, containing Discussions on various topics of interest; by Neville Wood, Esq.—British Song Birds, being popular Descriptions and Anecdotes of the Choristers of the Groves; by Neville Woods, Esq.—Collection de Perroquets, pour faire suite à la publication de Levaillant, contenant les espèces laissées par cet auteur, ou récemment decouvertes, destiné à compléter une monographie figurée de la famille des Psittacides; par le Dr A. Bourjat Saint Hilaire.—Histoire Naturelle des Poissons; par M. le Baron Cuvier, et M. A. Valenciennes.—Histoire Naturelle Generale et Particuliere de tous le Genres de Coquilles Univalves marines à l'état vivant et fossiles, publié par monographies; par P. L. Duclos.—Observations on the Genus Unio, together with descriptions of new Genera and Species in the families Naiades, Conchæ, Columnacea. Lymnaeana, Melaniana and Peristomiana; by Isaac Lea—Erpetologie Generale, ou Histoire Naturelle complete des Reptiles; par M. C. Dumeril and G. Bibron.

PERIODICALS.—The Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal; conducted by Professor Jameson.—The Magazine of Natural History; conducted by J. C. Loudon.—Entomological Magazine.—Companion to the Botanical Magazine; by Sir W. J. Hooker, Professor of Bot. in the Un. of Glasgow.—Annales des Sciences Naturelles. Zoologie, MM. Audouin et Milne-Edwards. Botanique, MM. Ad. Brongniart et Guillemin.—Archiv. für Anatomie, Physiologie, und Wissenschaftliche Medicin, &c.; von Dr Johannes Müller.

INTELLIGENCE.—Zoological, Botanical, Miscellaneous, Report of British Association for advancement of Science, Proceedings of Societies, &c.

W. H. LIZARS, EDINBURGH; S. HIGHLEY,  
32 FLEET STEET, LONDON; AND  
W. CURRY, JUN. & CO. DUBLIN.

*TO BE HAD OF ALL BOOKSELLERS.*

PROSPECTUS

(WITH COLOURED SPECIMEN)

OF

**THE NATURALIST'S LIBRARY:**

EDITED BY

SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BART.,  
F. R. S. E., F. L. S., &c. &c.

Each Volume containing upwards of Thirty Coloured Plates,  
with Portraits and Vignette Titles, Engraved on Steel  
by W. H. LIZARS, from original Drawings.

EDINBURGH:

W. H. LIZARS, 3, ST. JAMES' SQUARE;  
S. HIGHLEY, 32, FLEET STREET, LONDON; AND  
W. CURRY, JUN. AND CO. DUBLIN.



PROSPECTUS  
OF  
THE NATURALIST'S LIBRARY:

NOW EDITING BY

SIR WILLIAM JARDINE, BARONET,  
F.R.S.E., F.L.S., &c. &c.

Foolscap Octavo, each Volume illustrated with upwards of Thirty Coloured Plates and Wood-Cuts, mostly from original Drawings made expressly for the purpose; together with Portraits and Memoirs of distinguished Naturalists.

**Price 6s. each Extra Morocco Cloth Boards.**

THIS Popular Work has now reached the Fourteenth Volume, and has received the most flattering reception, not only from the Public, in the substantial encouragement which the extensive sale of upwards of 11,000 *copies* of some of the Volumes proves, but in the universally favourable notices which the Periodical Press has bestowed upon its merits. It shall continue to be the anxious endeavour of the Editor and Publisher to merit the continuance of such success, by giving their particular attention to the conducting of the Work in all its details; and with this view, they are sparing no expense in obtaining from the most talented Artists, not only original Drawings from Nature of the objects which form the Illustrations, but in procuring the best assistance, and latest intelligence respecting the most recent discoveries which have been made in the wide range of the Zoological kingdom.

Their intention in publishing such a Work as the NATURALIST'S LIBRARY, is set forth in the original Prospectus, which prefaced the First Volume, and which is here repeated.

“ The extravagant price of standard works upon all departments of Natural Science, and the great difficulty of obtaining access to valuable foreign publications, have been a serious hinderance and

discouragement to the studies of the Naturalist. There are also many sources of information upon his favourite subjects, which, not being altogether open, are apt to be overlooked by the student. Many eminent Naturalists have, in addition to their separate works, given to the world numerous excellent papers and treatises in various periodicals and transactions of societies ;—not a few have mixed up with the voluminous details of their Travels and Voyages, scientific facts and disquisitions of much importance, but not available, unless by the purchase of expensive works ; and, in addition, the labours of the older British Naturalists, still deservedly celebrated and universally quoted in our rudimentary books, are for the most part rarely to be met with, and are usually comprised in unwieldy folios.

“ It is with the view of obviating these difficulties, and of enabling all classes to procure information regarding the *Great Works of Creation*, at a moderate price, in a convenient shape, and in the most accurate manner, that the Projectors of the *Naturalist's Library* have embarked in the undertaking. It will be their especial aim to make the history of the objects described, not only interesting and intelligible to the general reader, but of practical utility to the student and scientific Naturalist, by means of *numerous Plates carefully coloured*, and scientific descriptions embracing the most interesting facts and anecdotes respecting the habits of the objects represented.

“ In the prosecution of their plan, they propose to illustrate the leading Zoological groups of the various branches ; particularly such as are remarkable for their usefulness to man, or curious from the singularity of their structure or external beauty. And in order that purchasers may be enabled to avail themselves of the information conveyed regarding those classes of animals, to which their tastes and pursuits may peculiarly lead, each department of the Work will be distinct by itself, and will appear in consecutive volumes, accompanied with Illustrations and Indexes.

“ Arrangements have been made by which the use of all the standard British and Foreign Publications, necessary to the use of their design, is effectually secured. In some instances the Illustrations proposed to be given are so numerous, that it will be impos-

sible always to procure them from the specimens themselves, but the greatest care will be used in selecting, from the most approved sources, the plates which can be confidently relied on for accuracy, both of delineation and colouring;" and the fourteen volumes now before the Public are the best pledge which can be given for the remainder of the Work being conducted in a creditable manner.

While the Publisher still continues to be unwilling to pledge himself that the Volumes shall follow each other at regularly stated intervals, he will endeavour to secure the convenience of the Trade, by issuing them at the same time with the Magazines and other Periodicals. Due intimation will also continue to be given to the Public, by liberal advertisements, of each Volume as it appears.

The subjects of the Volumes already published are—

### ORNITHOLOGY.

- I. HUMMING-BIRDS, Thirty-six Coloured Plates; with Memoir and Portrait of LINNÆUS.
- II. HUMMING-BIRDS, Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of PENNANT.
- III. PEACOCKS, PHEASANTS, TURKEYS, &c., Thirty Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of ARISTOTLE.
- IV. BIRDS OF THE GAME KIND, Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of Sir THOMAS STAMFORD RAFFLES.
- V. COLUMBIDÆ (Pigeons), Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of PLINY.

### MAMMALIA.

- I. MONKEYS, Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of BUFFON.
- II. LIONS, TIGERS, &c., Thirty-eight Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of CUVIER.
- III. RUMINATING ANIMALS, containing DEER, ANTELOPES, CAMELS, &c., Thirty-five Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of CAMPER.



**IV. RUMINATING ANIMALS**, containing GOATS, SHEEP, WILD and DOMESTIC CATTLE, &c. &c. Thirty-three Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of JOHN HUNTER.

**V. PACHIDERMATA**, or Thick Skinned Quadrupeds, consisting of ELEPHANTS, RHINOCEROSSES, TAPIRS, &c. &c. on Thirty-one Coloured Plates; with Memoir and Portrait of SIR HANS SLOANE.

## ENTOMOLOGY.

**I. INTRODUCTION**.—*Not yet Published.*

**II. COLEOPTEROUS INSECTS** (Beetles), Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of RAY.

**III. BRITISH DIURNAL LEPIDOPTERA** (Butterflies), Thirty-six Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of WERNER.

**IV. BRITISH NOCTURNAL LEPIDOPTERA** (Moths, Sphinxes, &c.), Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of MADAM MERIAN.

## ICHTHYOLOGY.

**I. FISHES OF THE PERCH GENUS**, &c., Thirty-two Coloured Plates; with Portrait and Memoir of Sir JOSEPH BANKS.

### *Volumes in Preparation.*

**BRITISH ANIMALS—PARROTS—BIRDS OF PREY—MAN—BEES—CETACEA (WHALES)—HORSES AND DOGS—BRITISH BIRDS, IN THREE VOLUMES—FISHES—FOREIGN BUTTERFLIES, &c. &c.**

The Volume on Parrots, now nearly ready, has been undertaken by Mr. SELBY of Twizell, author of the British Ornithology. Original Drawings, made expressly for the Volume, have been procured from the pencil of Mr. LEAR of London, one of the most celebrated Ornithological Draughtsmen of the present day; and from so rare a union of talent, together with the beauty of the objects themselves, this will be one of the most elegant Volumes yet offered to the Public.

## NOTICES OF THE WORK.

"Thirty-four species of Humming-birds are here delineated with truth and spirit, and carefully as well as brilliantly coloured—and their modes of feeding, jealousies, rivalry, courage, and pugnacity, pleasantly detailed. The book is perhaps the most interesting, the most beautiful, and the cheapest series yet offered to the public."  
—*Athenæum*.

"We thought our popular embellished works had reached the ultimatum point; but no! Here is another, the elegance and scientific accuracy of which, in conjunction with its cheapness, is to us astonishing;—the book needs only to be seen, to be admired and coveted."—*Tait's Magazine*.

"We could hardly have thought that any new periodical would have obtained our approbation so entirely as the Naturalist's Library; but the price is so low, the coloured plates—three dozen in number—so very elegant, and the descriptions so very scientific and correct, that we cannot withhold from it our warmest praise. The whole is a perfect bijou, and as valuable as pretty."—*London Literary Gazette*.

"This is a highly interesting, accurate, and beautiful little work. The little winged fairy-looking creatures which it describes, are amongst the most enchanting parts of the animal creation: little living topazes; emeralds fluttering in the sunbeams; fragments of the rainbow; as elegant in their tastes, and gentle in their habits, as splendid in their feathery robes of azure and gold; 'Solomon in all his glibry,' assuredly was not arrayed like one of these."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

"A most beautiful and cheap little book. It contains, besides a frontispiece, portrait of Linnæus, and vignette of a fairy nest, thirty-four exquisite coloured engravings of Humming-birds, as little as life, and almost as lovely."—*Monthly Repository*.

"Welcome, indeed, should be every attempt to teach us something of the charms, the habits, and the history of these most beautiful of all the beautiful beings with which our goodly dwelling-place, the earth, is bedecked and adorned. We may say that the notices are expressed with an ease and amiableness of feeling, which very well comport with the sprightly graceful creatures spoken on."—*London's Magazine*.

"Nothing can surpass the delicacy with which every, the slightest variety of, colour in the feathers of the living bird, is delineated in these engravings."—*Sunday Times*.

**NOTICE.**

---

**The Two Volumes on the  
BIRDS OF WESTERN AFRICA,**

**BY MR. SWAINSON,**

**are now in the Press, and will be Published shortly.**

# WORKS ON EDUCATION,

PUBLISHED BY

OLIVER & BOYD, EDINBURGH :

SOLD ALSO BY

SIMPKIN & MARSHALL, STATIONERS-HALL-COURT, LONDON;

WILLIAM CURRY, JUN. & CO. DUBLIN;

WILLIAM GRAPEL, LIVERPOOL; DAVID ROBERTSON, GLASGOW;

W. BLACKWELL & CO., SYDNEY; W. JACKSON, NEW YORK;

C. H. BELCHER, HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA;

AND ALL OTHER BOOKSELLERS.

THE high character which many of the School-Books contained in the following List have acquired in every part of the United Kingdom, has induced the Publishers to exert themselves still farther in improving their selection, both with respect to matter and style. The preparation of such Manuals as appeared to be *desiderata* in the great business of Education was committed to individuals not only of established reputation as authors, but whose experience in teaching at the same time fitted them to produce works which could not fail to be highly useful. Although the School-Books thus furnished were from the first arranged according to the most approved methods, the Publishers have nevertheless at all times kept steadily in view the possibility of improvement; and while no means for that purpose have been neglected, the suggestions of practical men have, above all others, invariably met with the most attentive consideration. The works subjected to revision have been carefully accommodated to the advanced state of knowledge; the most authentic sources have been examined; and no change has been admitted, nor any event recorded, that was not stamped with undoubted accuracy. While acting under these impressions, the Publishers have at the same time preserved such a neat and correct style of typography, as will at once gratify the Teacher, and be of no little advantage to the Learner.

English Reading, Geography, &c.

**A** MANUAL of ENGLISH GRAMMAR, Philosophical and Practical; with Exercises; adapted to the Analytical Mode of Tuition. For the Use of Schools, or of Private Students. By the Rev. J. M. McCULLOCH, A. M., Minister of Kelso; Author of "A Series of Lessons, in Prose and Verse, progressively arranged," "A Course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature," &c. Second Edition. 18mo. 1s. 6d. bound.

This Work is an attempt to furnish a School-Grammar of the English tongue sufficiently scientific in its principles, and comprehensive in its details, to meet the exigencies of the present advanced and daily improving method of Elementary Teaching.

The *first* great object has been to exhibit Grammar as a science rather than an art. The student who takes the present Manual as his guide, will be led to perceive, that Grammar is a digest of facts, not a system of rules; that the usages of speech are to

The Author's next object has been to present the various divisions of the subject in their due and relative proportions. Orthography, Derivation, and Arrangement, which in the common elementary books are either wholly omitted or very briefly discussed, have had that prominence assigned to them which their place in the system requires; while some other branches, as Construction and Prosody, which are in general needlessly expanded, have been reduced to their proper dimensions. Derivation, in particular, has been illustrated with that fulness of detail, to which its vast importance, as well as the attention it has of late attracted from Teachers, entitles it.

In thus endeavouring to make the Work somewhat more exact in point of principle and arrangement than most of those which have preceded it, the necessity, however, has never been overlooked of combining practical utility with scientific precision. The Definitions and Rules, designed to be committed to memory, have been studiously expressed with brevity and simplicity; and the Grammatical Exercises appended to each separate branch have been made as copious and varied as was compatible with the restricted limits of a cheap School-book.

The Author has dissented from the opinions commonly held by Grammarians as seldom as possible, and in no case without being convinced that philosophical accuracy would have been compromised by a different procedure. The rejection of the Article as a separate Part of Speech can scarcely be considered an innovation, as this distinction has rarely been claimed for it on any other ground than that of *prescriptive* right. The transference of a few words, commonly arranged under the head of Pronouns, to the class of Numeral Adjectives, is a bolder change; yet it will scarcely be censured as uncalled for, by any one who has either reflected maturely on the principles which regulate the classification of Words, or perused with attention the reasonings which Dr Crombie has urged in its vindication. The Author's view of the Verb is supported by the very high reputation of Dr Hunter of St Andrews, from whose profound and beautiful speculations on the Tenses it is in substance borrowed.

That the Author has not relinquished received doctrines from any affectation of originality, will be apparent from the liberal use which he has made of the labours of his predecessors. In particular, it gives him pleasure to have an opportunity of recording his obligations to the able works of Crombie and Webster, and especially to Dr Hunter, to whose admirable lectures on Universal Grammar he holds himself indebted for nearly all that is philosophical and comprehensive in his ideas on this interesting subject.

#### CRITICAL NOTICES.

"This is a very praiseworthy attempt to place the principles of Grammar before the pupil, in preference to its arbitrary rules. Mr M'Culloch's *Course of Elementary Reading*, and his *Lessons in Prose and Verse*, have already distinguished him among the teachers of the rising generation. We have no less reason to be satisfied with the little work before us than with those of which we have long since expressed a favourable opinion."—*Atlas*.

"No school-book has of late been more wanted than a Manual of English Grammar, adapted to the improved methods of teaching, and treating the subject not as an art but as a science. Most of the text-books in common use are either so meagre as to be in a great measure unintelligible, or so full of erroneous views as to have a tendency rather to perpetuate inaccuracies of language than to preserve its purity; while all of them have been compiled on the false principle, that it is the business of the Grammarian to prescribe arbitrary rules for the expression of thought, instead of merely collecting the usages of speech and writing, and from these deducing their general principles. It was therefore with the greatest pleasure that we saw the announcement of this little work by Mr M'Culloch, whose experience as a public teacher, success as a compiler of school-books, and varied and extensive learning, were the surest pledges that he would bring to the composition of it the necessary practical and philological knowledge. We regard this Manual of English Grammar as decidedly the best book of the kind in the language; and if we are not greatly mistaken, we shall soon see it supersede the defective and inaccurate abridgments at present used in our schools."—*Presbyterian Review*.

"This is without exception the best English Grammar that has yet been published. For brevity of expression, and comprehensiveness of plan and arrangement, it is superior to every other work of the kind. We have not the least doubt that it will entirely supersede, not only Lennie's Principles of English Grammar, but Lindley Murray's more respectable work itself. It is well adapted for elementary teaching in all schools."—*Stephen's Edinburgh Review*.

## WORKS ON EDUCATION.

"We have no doubt that it will recommend itself and become popular as a school-book wherever it is known."—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

"In this valuable little work we have a clear and satisfactory exposition of the rules of grammar, illustrated by their practical application. The author is evidently deeply versed in the philosophy of language, and his opinions respecting disputed points are both original and just. The definitions and rules are characterized by a brevity and perspicuity which render them intelligible to the most ordinary understanding, and the work is at once so philosophical and practical, that it may be perused with equal advantage by the teacher and by the student. It is altogether the most able and satisfactory of any elementary production of the kind with which we are acquainted."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"We have seldom perused a school-book with more pleasure, and certainly never with more profit, than the *Manual of English Grammar*. The rules are distinguished for brevity and simplicity, and the illustrations are obvious to the dullest comprehension. To teachers, and private students, we recommend it as the only work of the kind which gives a complete and philosophical view of the English language."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

"This is a clever little work, and seems well calculated to serve the purposes for which it is intended. It possesses several advantages over the elementary grammars in common use, in the perspicuity of its arrangement, and the clearness of its rules. It is well worthy the attention of all who are employed in the tuition of youth."—*Glasgow Courier*.

"Without being a mere copyist, the author has availed himself of the labours of previous Grammarians, and in many instances he has thrown out new and striking views of portions of Grammar, which appear to have been hitherto misconceived or neglected. The *Manual*, therefore, merits, and we have no doubt will enjoy, extensive popularity."—*Scots Times*.

"We recommend the present *Manual* for public teaching or private study, as superior to any treatise of the kind that has preceded it. It ought to be in the hands of every person who attempts to write the English language."—*Glasgow Free Press*.

"After a careful examination, we are fully convinced of the merit of this new attempt to facilitate the study of English Grammar.—The copiousness of the department which treats of the Derivation of Words, is to us one of the strongest recommendations of the volume."—*Greenock Intelligencer*.

"This little work will be found to contain every thing requisite to enable an Englishman to obtain a complete knowledge of his native tongue. The rules are remarkably perspicuous and well-defined, and the exercises are copious and admirably fitted for the present advanced state of education. We are particularly pleased with the author's method of simplifying the Verb, and of freeing it from the obscurities which have hitherto detained our School-grammars; and we are glad to see that that part of the work which treats of the Derivation of Words has received the attention so justly due to its importance."—*Dunfries Courier*.

"This is another and a very valuable contribution to what may be called the system of rational education—meaning by this, that method of teaching which reasons with the pupil, and compels him to learn nothing that he does not comprehend—which is not satisfied with burdening the memory, without convincing the intellect—that system, in short, which deals with the disciple as a reasoning being, not as a mere mocking-bird. To this system of tuition, Mr McCulloch has already furnished several works of much importance, but none which, in our opinion, can be compared with the present *Manual*.—In this little yet comprehensive volume, the author has conveyed, in plain and pleasing language, an epitome of the principles of English Grammar, as accurate and philosophical as it is simple and easily intelligible. He has produced a work which must divest Grammar of much of the repulsive character that it usually presents to the learner, and which will, we do not hesitate to predict, very soon become widely popular, and supersede all the imperfect Grammar-books now in use. There it surpasses alike in literary as in typographical merit—in comprehensiveness as in cheapness."—*Aberdeen Observer*.

"The clearness of the arrangements, and the excellence of the rules and illustrations, render it at once easy of comprehension and complete. We may congratulate the learned and indefatigable author on having composed the best introductory *Manual of English Grammar* that at present exists."—*Inverness Courier*.

"We entertain no doubt that this *Manual* will, as we think it deserves to do, supersede in our schools every other compendium of English Grammar hitherto published."—*Kelso Mail*.

"We have much pleasure in recommending this improved, and, in a great degree, original little work, to all preceptors and guardians of youth; and we can assure them, that it is admirably adapted to the analytical mode of tuition, and well suited for the use of schools and of private tutors. Sufficiently scientific in its principles, and abundantly comprehensive in its details, it meets the exigencies of the rapidly improving method of elementary teaching."—*Fifeshire Journal*.

"We can with confidence bestow on this elegant little volume our best recommendation. The author has an intimate acquaintance, not only with the construction, and the peculiar laws of our language, but with the philosophical principles on which these laws are founded, and hence he has been enabled to introduce into his work a great variety of important improvements in the classification and arrangement of the various parts; and in fact so to re-model the whole as to present it in an original and highly advantageous form. The improvement is in the original and highly advantageous form. The improvement is in the original and highly advantageous form. The improvement is in the original and highly advantageous form."—*Edinburgh Advertiser*.

**A SERIES of LESSONS in PROSE and VERSE**, progressively arranged; intended as an Introduction to the "COURSE of ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE and LITERATURE." To which is added, a List of Prefixes, Affixes, and Latin and Greek Primitives, which enter into the Composition of the Words occurring in the Lessons. By the Rev. J. M. McCULLOCH, A. M., Minister of Kelso, and formerly Head-Master of Circus-Place School, Edinburgh. Third Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

This little work, in common with the author's "Course of Elementary Reading,"—to which it is meant to be introductory,—has been prepared in adaptation to the Improved System of Teaching, which has of late years been so generally introduced into our initiatory schools. Being intended for seminaries where the preceptor makes it his business to instruct his pupils in the *meaning* of what is read, as well as in the *art of reading*, such lessons only have been introduced as appeared well fitted to stimulate youthful curiosity, and enrich the mind with the knowledge of useful and interesting facts. Simple extracts, relating to Natural History, Elementary Science, Religion, and the Duties of the Young, have been preferred to Dramatic Scenes, impassioned Poetry, and Parliamentary Orations. And, while no pieces have been admitted but such as seemed likely to inform and entertain, care has been taken to abridge and otherwise alter them, so as to adapt their style as well as their sentiments to the juvenile capacity.

It may be mentioned, as new features in this work, that the extracts are progressively arranged according to their simplicity,—that each Section is preceded by Exercises on the more difficult words that occur in it,—and that, besides the ordinary selections, there is a series of Elliptical Lessons, or what have been termed, by the ingenious author of the "Diversions of Hollycot," *Rational Readings*. The list of Prefixes, Affixes, and Latin and Greek Primitives, given in the Appendix, is, since the publication of the author's "Course of Elementary Reading," no longer a novelty in works of this description.

"A very excellent elementary book, which we cannot recommend too strongly to tutors and parents."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"These Lessons are intended for the young, for whose instruction they are admirably adapted; but, containing extracts from very many celebrated authors, the sentiments communicated will be found valuable by those of riper years. This book is deserving of a place in every respectable seminary."—*Imperial Magazine*.

"This is an excellent little work for teaching the elements of reading to youth, and we can honestly recommend it for that purpose."—*Metropolitan Magazine*.

"This is the best selection we have yet met with. It is meant as an introduction to the author's *Course of Elementary Reading in Science and Literature*, which it is well fitted to prove. There is not an exceptionable line in the work, not a passage that does not breathe a proper spirit, or introduce something highly worthy to be known."—*Atlas*.

**A COURSE of ELEMENTARY READING in SCIENCE and LITERATURE**, compiled from Popular Writers, for the Use of Circus-Place School; to which is added, a Copious List of the Latin and Greek Primitives which enter into the Composition of the English Language. By the Rev. J. M. McCULLOCH, A. M. Fifth Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

The compiler has admitted into his pages only such lessons as he considered fitted to stimulate juvenile curiosity, and enrich the mind with useful knowledge. Great space has been allotted to Natural Philosophy and Natural History; but not more, he feels assured, than the claims of these sciences and the taste of the present age justify. Those who

planation. Besides being indispensable to enable the pupil to understand the *meaning* of what he reads, it will serve as a preparation for the study of the learned languages, if not as a partial substitute for them.

"McCulloch's Course of Elementary Reading is compiled on an admirable plan; for he has sought to make 'reading lessons' the vehicle of many entertaining facts and much useful knowledge, while he has not excluded eloquence and poetry from his selections. The execution of the book is as good as its plan."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"From the complexion and character of this work, every one will perceive that its primary design is for the use of schools, and, we may add, for young persons of every description who are anxious to have their taste refined and their minds imbued with exalted sentiment and useful knowledge. The articles are both elegant and instructive; and, in a particular manner, those which belong to the classes of 'Natural Science' and 'Natural History' will be read with a considerable degree of interest and advantage."—*Imperial Magazine*.

**A PRONOUNCING SPELLING-BOOK**, with Reading Lessons in Prose and Verse. By G. FULTON and G. KNIGHT. Sixteenth Edition. 12mo. 1s. 6d. bound.

**A PRONOUNCING VOCABULARY**: with Lessons in Prose and Verse, and a few Grammatical Exercises. By GEO. FULTON. Second Edition. 12mo. 2s. bound.

"This is a well-arranged little book, evidently proceeding from a person of practical experience: we recommend it cordially."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Although the author is too well known to be in need of our recommendation to his work, we have great pleasure in thus announcing it with approbation and praise."—*Edinburgh Theological Magazine*.

**AN ANALYTICAL SYSTEM of ENGLISH GRAMMAR**; arranged upon a new and an improved Plan, and illustrated by appropriate Rules, Examples, and Exercises, which are so explained as to render every part of the Grammar intelligible to the Learner. By PETER SMITH, A.M., Author of "A Practical Guide to English Composition," &c. 18mo. 1s. 6d. bound.

"This work is well executed, and will, no doubt, supersede many publications of a similar nature, which are without its advantages of clear and systematic arrangement, variety and simplification of Grammatical Knowledge, and, more important than all, its appropriate intelligibility."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"In its general outline the Grammar before us is well arranged, and several of the deviations from common practice are real improvements."—*Imperial Magazine*.

**AN OUTLINE of SACRED GEOGRAPHY**; with References to the Passages of Scripture in which the most remarkable Places are mentioned; and Notes, chiefly historical and descriptive. For the Use of Schools. By ALEXANDER REID, A. M., Head-Master of Circus-Place School, Edinburgh. Second Edition. 18mo. 6d. sewed.

"This is an excellent elementary work."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"The names of places mentioned in Holy Writ too often convey no meaning to children, who are made to repeat them by rote; but by using this little book in the manner recommended by its author, they will soon acquire a clear notion of Scripture Geography, without which their notion of Sacred History must ever remain indistinct."—*Court Magazine*.

"The plan of giving the names of two or three places, with references to the texts of Scripture where the names occur, and compelling the pupil to master the historical facts in connexion with the places, is excellent."—*Spectator*.

"It contains references to the passages of Scripture in which the most remarkable places are mentioned, with notes chiefly historical and descriptive. It is well adapted for initiating youth into a knowledge of Sacred Geography."—*Liverpool Albion*.



## WORKS ON EDUCATION.

"An admirable little publication, at the small price of *sixpence*, but worth its weight in gold, not only for the use of schools, but for biblical readers generally."—*Cheltenham Chronicle*.

"Mr Reid's well-known experience and success as a public teacher, are sufficient guarantees for the utility of this unpretending little school-book; and, for ourselves, we can safely affirm, after a careful perusal of its contents, that we know of none on the same subject so adapted to convey instruction and interest to the young in the reading of the Sacred Volume."—*Presbyterian Review*.

"An excellent little book for schools.—In the hands of a skilful teacher, this little volume of fifty pages will serve admirably as a text-book. The notes at the end are good, and calculated to connect in the mind of the pupil the names of the places with their historical associations—the only proper object of ancient geography."—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

"Brief as this manual is, we know of no system of Sacred Geography, even incorporated in sacred works, in following which the teacher may conveniently combine so much of the history and geography of the Scriptures. The notes which are appended to the Outline are full of interest, and admirably executed."—*Scottish Guardian*.

"It contains the only well-arranged course of Scripture Geography in small compass that we have seen; and it has this advantage over all the other treatises on the same subject, that by making references to the passages of Scripture in which the most remarkable places are mentioned, it puts it in the power of the teacher to examine his pupils on Scripture History, at the same time that he makes them familiar with geographical details; and so to combine a knowledge of places with their historical recollection, a method of teaching geography admirably fitted at once to interest and profit the student."—*Kelso Mail*.

**A COMPENDIUM of MODERN GEOGRAPHY**; with Remarks on the Physical Peculiarities, Productions, Commerce, and Government of the various Countries; Questions for Examination at the end of each Division; and Descriptive Tables, in which are given the Pronunciation, and a concise Account of every Place of importance throughout the Globe. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART, Author of "The History of Scotland," &c. Fourth Edition, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged. Illustrated by Ten New Maps constructed for the Work, and an Engraving showing the Heights of the principal Mountains in the World. 18mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

The general approbation with which the former impressions of this work were received, has encouraged the Publishers to use every exertion to render this New Edition still more deserving of preference; and it is believed that, in arrangement, in accuracy, and in extent of information, this Compendium may be confidently pronounced the most complete, as well as by far the cheapest, Elementary Work on Geography that ever issued from the press.

### CRITICAL NOTICES of FORMER EDITIONS of this Work.

"What an admirable elementary book—how elaborate, and yet how simple; how precisely exact, and still how abounding; how superfluously crowded, we had almost said, with details interesting as they are important."—*Monthly Review*.

"The Rev. Alexander Stewart's *Compendium of Modern Geography* abounds with useful information, and is ingeniously arranged."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

"This Compendium is the best and fullest we have seen.—The work seems scarcely susceptible of further improvement in the same bulk."—*Monthly Magazine*.

"We cannot speak in too favourable terms of the admirable arrangement of this work, which does infinite credit to Mr Stewart."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"We are happy in adding our testimony to that of the many journalists who have expressed their approbation of this little work. It is extremely well arranged, and very neatly got up. We think it unquestionably superior to either Goldsmith's or Guy's."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"We trust that we shall no more see the aggrandizements of conquest and the spoiliations of ambition making necessary new works upon Geography; for the one under our notice is so good, that it would be hardly worth the while to create new wars to spoil it. There are several novel features in this book that render it very superior: the descriptive tables at the end of each country are a great improvement. Considering the price, only three shillings and sixpence, it should not do

## WORKS ON EDUCATION.

"For the use of schools, it includes nearly all that can be either expected or desired; and even when the pupil has left the seminary, he may occasionally consult its pages, with much advantage, to refresh his memory.—Utility is its distinguishing characteristic; but its elegant appearance cannot fail to command respect."—*Imperial Magazine*.

"It is but justice to add, that the intelligence which it furnishes is the most recent and novel; that it contains a larger portion of matter than is to be found in any work of a similar size; and that the maps with which it is accompanied are remarkably well executed."—*New Baptist Miscellany*.

"A more compact, carefully compiled, and useful volume has seldom fallen under our observation. It is illustrated by ten maps, excellently executed, considering their size; and, with its judicious descriptive tables, combines, in some measure, the advantages of a Gazetteer with a Geographical Grammar."—*Examiner*.

"A second edition of an excellent class-book, carefully revised and improved."—*Literary Gazette*.

"Written in a clear and simple style, it is well calculated to interest the youthful mind; and the materials that form the volume are selected with much care and judgment. It is not so dry or meagre as the smaller Geography of Goldsmith, and is fitter for beginners than the useful work of Guy."—*London Weekly Review*.

"We are glad to see a second edition of this excellent school-book, which contains as much accurate and valuable information as many volumes of twice its size and price. Indeed, in the latter respect, it is matched by few productions of the press, even in this age of cheap books. A handsome volume of upwards of three hundred very closely-printed pages, strongly bound, and containing ten well-executed maps, has never before, we think, been offered to the public for so small a sum. It is a work, moreover, which, while its explanations are well adapted to the capacity of youth, bears throughout the marks of patient and careful research in a very superior degree to most school-books. We would particularly recommend to attention the descriptive tables appended to the general account of every country, which are drawn up with extraordinary neatness, and in such a manner as to comprehend really a wonderful quantity of information in a very small space. Taken altogether, they serve the purpose of a Gazetteer of all the principal places in the world, including, as they do, between two and three thousand names of kingdoms, cities, mountains, rivers, &c., with a short description of each, and, what is extremely useful and important, the correct or customary pronunciation in all cases in which any doubt or difficulty can be felt. Teachers as well as pupils will feel grateful to the author for this part of his labours. Upon the whole, the book well deserves the popularity it has acquired, and which we have no doubt this new impression will both maintain and extend."—*Athenæum*.

"It is a complete *multum in parvo*, and contains, in a small compass, and at a small expense, more information than any volume of twice its size with which we have ever met.—As a school-book, therefore, and indeed as a book of occasional reference by adults themselves, this little *vade mecum* strongly recommends itself to notice."—*Liverpool Advertiser*.

"For neatness and portability of form, compactness of arrangement, extent of geographical information, and, what is a most important item in the catalogue of merits, its cheapness, this is one of the most attractive elementary books we have seen."—*Bath Herald*.

"We know of no work better calculated for schools, as well as private individuals who wish to become thoroughly acquainted with an interesting branch of liberal education."—*Woolmer's Exeter Gazette*.

"The disjunction of Belgium from Holland—the appointment of a sovereign for Greece—the independence of Afghanistan—the discoveries of the Landers in Africa—a better classification of the South Sea Islands, and the last population returns—are most clearly brought into notice; and form, together with the other meritorious contents of the volume, one of the most perfect and useful publications of the kind that has ever issued from the press."—*Taunton Courier*.

"Among the numerous works which have been published for facilitating the acquirement of geographical knowledge in our schools, we have no hesitation in pronouncing the one whose titlepage we have just quoted as claiming a very high place.—The author has evidently had recourse to the very best and approved sources of information, as will appear evident to any one conversant in matters of geographical research."—*Dublin University Magazine*.

"The most recent information is uniformly, and, as far as we examined, accurately given. The book is illustrated by ten maps, and is a very cheap as well as excellent Compendium of Geography."—*Dublin Literary Gazette*.

"In a word, we hesitate not to say, with the fullest confidence and most perfect sincerity, that, in all those respects which can confer value on a work of the kind, the volume under consideration is the best and cheapest Compendium of Geography ever published in Europe."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

"Having examined the present edition of Mr Stewart's School-Geography with no small degree of attention, we can with the utmost confidence affirm, that it is at once the most valuable and cheap work of the same size on the subject ever offered to the British public."—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette*.

— contains in perfection every requisite of a School-

"We have rarely time to notice school-books, but this one possesses various merits which are seldom found combined. It is cheap, neatly got up, well written, well arranged, and contains a great deal of matter within a small compass. Literary talent is never better employed than in preparing good elementary works like this for the instruction of the rising generation."—*Scotsman*.

"From the increased and still increasing importance of Geography as a branch of liberal education, and from the intrinsic excellence of the present treatise itself, there cannot be a doubt that it will, as it deserves, very soon become one of our most popular books upon the subject."—*Glasgow Free Press*.

"Almost every page furnishes proofs of diversified research, while the lucid order observed in arranging the materials, with the simplicity and purity of the style, and the general accuracy of the information which this Compendium contains, place it immeasurably above most works of the kind. We have compared it with five contemporary manuals of Geography; and we have no hesitation in awarding to it the palm of excellence."—*Scots Times*.

**LESSONS in READING and SPEAKING ;** being an Improvement of *Scott's Lessons in Elocution*. By WILLIAM SCOTT, the original Compiler. Twenty-seventh Edition, enlarged. To which is prefixed, An Outline of the Elements of Elocution, illustrated by numerous Rules and Examples, directing the proper Application of Rhetorical Pauses and Inflections of the Voice. By J. JOHNSTONE. 12mo. 3s. bound.

The very extensive patronage which has been bestowed on the work in its improved state, has induced the Publishers still further to increase its value, by enriching it with an *Elementary Treatise on Elocution*, in which the rules are laid down according to the most approved systems, and illustrated by carefully-selected and appropriate examples. This addition, they trust, will be found to merit the approbation of teachers, while it cannot fail to benefit the pupil.

**SCOTT'S BEAUTIES of EMINENT WRITERS** (Oliver & Boyd's improved Edition;) containing an Outline of the Elements of Elocution, illustrated by numerous Rules and Examples, directing the proper Application of Rhetorical Pauses, and the Inflections of the Voice; with Biographical Notices of all the Authors from whose works Scott's Beauties are selected, and a variety of Striking Passages from the most celebrated Modern Poets, adapted for Recitation. By J. JOHNSTONE. In 2 vols 12mo.

Vol. I. 2s. 6d. bound; Vol. II. 2s.; or both volumes bound together, 4s.

"This work, in its present improved state, is much superior to Enfield's Speaker, or any other compilation of the kind with which we are acquainted.—The introduction contains a very good abridgement of Walker's Elocution; indeed we think it preferable to the original."—*Educational Review*.

"This is an old acquaintance very greatly improved, which we should like to see introduced into all our English academies."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

**THE ENGLISH LEARNER ;** or, a Selection of Lessons in Prose and Verse, adapted to the Capacity of the Younger Classes of Readers. By THOMAS EWING, Teacher of Elocution and Geography, Edinburgh. Ninth Edition, improved. 12mo. 2s. bound.

"Among the teachers who have successfully devoted their talents to the improvement of education we may fairly class Mr Ewing. Taking up his pupils after they have toiled through the spelling-book, he furnishes them in his *Learner* with some plain and useful observations on pronunciation, pauses, and the management of the voice; while, by the judicious selection and arrangement of his extracts, he conducts them, in gradual progress, from simple and easy lessons to such as are considerably difficult and complicated. These extracts have another important recommendation. Most of them have never appeared in any former compilation. To the teacher, therefore, they afford in some degree the relief of novelty—saving him from that monotonous repetition which disgusted the ancient teachers with the choicest passages of their finest poets. The intrinsic beauty of many of these extracts is well calculated to form the taste of juvenile readers; and Mr Ewing, we think, has judged properly in introducing them to an acquaintance with some of the most admired specimens of contemporary eloquence and poetry. The *Learner* is intended as an introduction to a larger compilation, entitled 'Principles of Elocution.'—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

**PRINCIPLES of ELOCUTION** ; containing numerous Rules, Observations, and Exercises, on Pronunciation, Pauses, Inflections, Accent, and Emphasis ; also, copious Extracts in Prose and Poetry ; calculated to assist the Teacher, and to improve the Pupil in Reading and Recitation. By THOMAS EWING, Teacher of Elocution and Geography, Edinburgh. Seventeenth Edition. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

"Ewing's 'Principles of Elocution' appears to us to be an excellent book of its kind. Its materials are gathered with a tasteful hand from every period of our literature, and comprehend a wide range of authors, from Shakespeare to the Poets whom we are still able to number among the living. There is also a great and pleasing variety in the subjects chosen—their classification is good ; and we are not surprised at perceiving from the titlepage now before us, that a thirteenth edition has been called for in five years from the first publication."—*Quarterly Journal of Education, published under the Superintendence of the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge.*

"Mr Ewing's rules are very good, and his extracts form an agreeable and judicious selection."—*Monthly Review.*

"We know not a work of the same extent better adapted than this to the purposes of both teachers and students of the art of speaking. The principles of this elegant art are laid down in rules at once copious and concise ; every difficulty arising from the anomalies of English Orthography is removed ; the errors of pronunciation, to which the inhabitants of the three kingdoms are respectively liable, are pointed out and corrected ; and the whole is illustrated by a great variety of well-selected examples. To the Principles, thus clearly and fully explained, succeeds a rich collection of passages from the most classical authors of the last and the present age—a collection which does considerable credit to Mr Ewing's taste. We were particularly pleased to observe, among his specimens of pulpit eloquence, some glowing and elegant passages from the most recent publications of contemporary divines ; and, among his extracts in verse, some of the most sublime productions of our living bards. The poetical department is preceded by a few judicious rules for the reading of verse."—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal.*

**RHETORICAL EXERCISES** ; being a Sequel to the *Principles of Elocution*, and intended for Pupils who have made considerable Progress in Reading and Recitation. By THOMAS EWING, Teacher of Elocution and Geography, Edinburgh. Second Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

This volume completes the series of Mr Ewing's Elementary Books on Elocution, adapted to the various stages of the pupil's progress. In the Learner, he has confined himself to a few of the most obvious and simple rules ; and in the arrangement of the lessons, he has studied a natural and an easy gradation. In the Principles of Elocution, he has given, in pretty full detail, the best directions for pronunciation, pauses, inflections, and the various modulations of the voice, illustrated by appropriate examples, and accompanied with a suitable variety of exercises. The rapid and extensive sale of these works, and their introduction into many of the most respectable seminaries in the kingdom, afford the most gratifying proof of their utility, and of the estimation in which they are held.

To form an accomplished reader or speaker, however, many other directions appeared necessary ; some of which are of a nature so refined and complicated, that to understand and to follow them requires considerable maturity of judgment, as well as a certain proficiency in the knowledge and practice of elocution. These directions are contained in the present volume ; and though much must still remain to be learned from the voice of a teacher, and from the study of the best living models, the Publishers would gladly flatter themselves, that, from the rules laid down in these several publications, with the diligent practice of the accompanying exercises, those who are desirous of acquiring this necessary accomplishment may derive all the benefit which written instruction can impart.

The Publishers entertain the hope, that these will be found the most useful works which have yet been published, in a similar form, for both the teacher and the student of Elocution. They contain all the most valuable rules that the ingenuity or experience of preceding rhetoricians has suggested. These rules are exemplified in a very copious selection of extracts from the most approved authors.

**A SYSTEM of GEOGRAPHY**, for the Use of Schools and Private Students, on a new and easy plan; from the latest and best Authorities; including also the Elements of Astronomy, an Account of the Solar System, and a variety of Problems to be solved by the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes; and a Pronouncing Vocabulary, containing all the Names of Places which occur in the Text. By THOMAS EWING, Teacher of Elocution and Geography, Edinburgh. Fourteenth Edition, improved. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound; or with Nine Maps, drawn and engraved for the Work, 6s. 6d.

*CRITICAL NOTICES of FORMER EDITIONS of this Work.*

"We think the plan of Mr Ewing's Geography is judicious; and the information, which with much industry he has collected in his Notes, cannot fail to be extremely useful, both in fixing the names of places more deeply on the pupils' memory, and in storing their minds with useful knowledge; while, by directing their attention to the proper objects of curiosity, it lays a broad foundation for their future improvement. The account of the Solar System, given in the Introduction, is correct and perspicuous, and is well elucidated by the accompanying Notes. This part of the work we think particularly valuable. We know the difficulty of imparting to young pupils any accurate idea of the relative magnitudes, distances, and revolutions of the planets; yet without some knowledge of these Geography cannot be properly understood.—To remove every difficulty out of the way of teachers who may not have had much experience, Mr Ewing has sketched out a method of instruction, which, being varied of course according to circumstances, may be found of considerable advantage. We approve highly of the plan of saving a Vocabulary at the end of the work, comprehending such names as are liable to be erroneously pronounced, divided and accented according to the usual mode of pronunciation."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

"The best possible proof of this book being a good book is, that it has come to a twelfth edition. Mr Ewing is an active and able teacher, and all his works are excellently adapted for public schools and private seminaries."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

"This is one of the best school-books that we have seen. It is clear and methodical, simple in point of style, copious in its details, correct and recent in its information. We learn that it has been adopted as a class-book in many large seminaries in Britain and America; and, what can be said of few publications of the kind, it may be recommended as an excellent manual for grown-up persons, who want money to purchase or time to peruse more bulky works."—*Scotsman*.

"It is a most judicious Compendium of Geography, being stored with facts and information; the whole skillfully arranged and adapted to the capacity of the learner. The style is simple and pleasing, so that the work cannot fail to be popular as well as useful."—*Caledonian Mercury*.

"The man who is master of this treatise, needly hardly repair to more voluminous sources of knowledge in civil and natural Geography."—*Glasgow Free Press*.

"Hardly any book of a similar description can be found, which contains so much solid information within the same compass."—*Scots Times*.

"We can honestly recommend this volume for fidelity, neatness, and completeness."—*Dumfries Courier*.

"We can recommend Mr Ewing's book to the Geographical student. He first gives the Historical Geography of the Countries, and subsequently the Political, Civil, and Natural Geography. Under the Chronological article we have a general account of the various population of every country, traced to the most remote antiquity, and brought down to the present time. To these particulars are added a Series of useful Problems on the Terrestrial and Celestial Globes, with a Vocabulary of such names of places of which the Orthography is doubtful, and which are divided and accented according to the most usual mode of pronunciation."—*Critical Review*.

"We have examined this work with care, for the sake of our children, and can speak with decision both as to its plan and execution. It has reached a seventh edition, and we doubt not will always remain a standard work."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"A very judicious and useful elementary work, furnished with nine maps neatly executed."— *Wesleyan Methodist Magazine*.

"Laudable pains have been taken to correct and modernise this work, which compresses a very large quantity of information into a small compass. The maps are neat, distinct, and apparently accurate. We believe there is no other book of the kind which affords so much instruction at so low a price."—*New Baptist Miscellany*.

"The fact of this work having already passed through twelve editions is a sufficient proof of the favour with which the public regard it. Our only duty, therefore, is to assure those of our younger readers, who are anxious to become acquainted with *minute* as well as *general* Geography, that the book now on our table contains all modern variations, as well as a useful pronouncing Vocabulary, and many interesting Problems for both Globes."—*British Magazine*.

"This work having reached the twelfth edition, brings with it a better recommendation than the language of critical praise can bestow. Its reputation is honourably established in many of our most celebrated seminaries; and commanding a rapid and an extensive sale, the editor of each edition has an opportunity of introducing into his maps and pages the discoveries and changes which time brings to light, and of thus augmenting and perpetuating its claims to future fame."—*Imperial Magazine*.

"An attentive perusal of this System of Geography has convinced us that it far excels any contemporary publication on the same sale. The whole work is arranged with much perspicuity, and every department evinces talent and industry. With these claims, it is not surprising that Mr Ewing's work should have passed through several editions—a circumstance of which that gentleman has availed himself to enlarge and greatly improve it."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"This work bears its merit on its titlepage; we need say no more of it than that it has passed through eleven editions. It is a remarkably cheap book, containing 309 pages, with nine maps, and is neatly bound."—*Athenæum*.

"Mr Ewing is the author of a very excellent School Atlas, which has been pretty generally adopted. His 'System of Geography' also has been deservedly successful."—*Educational Review*.

"Mr Ewing's Geography, occupying a middle place between mere outlines and the ponderous works of some other authors, neither disgusts the learner by a barren detail of names, nor perplexes his memory by too great a variety of information. We highly approve of his plan of reserving for a second course the part of the work printed in a smaller type. The valuable information which he has collected respecting the History, the Institutions civil and military, together with the natural Geography of the various countries, will prove of much advantage to the advanced student; and as these are all classed under separate heads, they may be communicated to the pupil with great effect, particularly in private instruction, during the course of his studies. The inquisitive student will not rest satisfied with the knowledge on these various subjects which so small a compendium can impart; but he will here have the advantage of having his attention directed to the most important objects; and by pursuing the plan to which he has been thus accustomed, will find himself materially aided in his future researches.—In the Introduction Mr Ewing has given a succinct but perspicuous account of the Solar System, illustrated by copious and useful Notes. Among the Improvements made on the new edition, we are happy to observe that he has introduced the Problems to be performed on the Celestial Globe, the Tables of the Constellations, with the Latin and English names, the number of the stars in each, and the names and magnitudes of the most important. To these are added an Alphabetical List of the Constellations, with the right ascension and declination of each, and a Table of the mean right ascensions in Time; the declination and magnitudes of 40 remarkable stars, with their names and literal characters. By means of these, with the assistance of the celestial globe, the learner may easily acquire a competent knowledge of the heavenly bodies."—*American Journal*.

"Amongst the works we have seen on the subject of Geography, printed either in Europe or America, we have met with none comprising so nearly what we have considered a useful Compendium of Geography for all ages as that of Mr Thomas Ewing of Edinburgh. We were so impressed with the value of this excellent work, that, after perusal, we concluded to add it to the number of our School Class-Books. In conformity to what we have already premised, we do not offer this work to the world in the common acceptance of a book for Schools; we present it also as it is, a work calculated for every age of man; an epitome of *Geography, History, and Chronology*, arranged in a perspicuous manner, well calculated to impress upon the memory the facts and events it records."—*New York Academician*.

#### CRITICAL NOTICES of the FOURTEENTH EDITION.

"We rejoice to find that an extensive and increasing sale justifies the praise which we bestowed on a former edition (the twelfth) of this useful work."—*Athenæum*.

"We may perhaps be going too far, though we think we are not, in saying that, for its size, this volume contains a greater quantity of information connected with Geography than any other published on the subject."—*Newcastle Courant*.

"We have examined this work with particular attention, and we owe it in justice to the author to declare, that we have been unable to detect in it a single error of the slightest importance. All the historical information is well selected and admirably condensed. The work is not only adapted for the rising generation, but would form a fitting appendage to any library or study. The Vocabulary of names of places is an excellent feature of the book, and cannot but prove very generally acceptable."—*Brighton Herald*.

"This is a new and improved edition of one of the most useful and popular school-books that has been compiled in modern times."—*Sunderland Herald*.

"The whole arrangement of the work is simple, and, at the same time, effective; and as the information it contains is new, full, and authentic, we can safely recommend it as an exceedingly good compendium of Geography."—*Aberdeen Journal*.

"Ewing's Geography—a name nearly as familiar as a household word—combines to a considerable extent the advantages of a Gazetteer and regular system of Geography; is dictionary-like in some things, and general in others; and withal so condensed, and of such easy reference, that it may be consulted with advantage by persons who have ceased to bear the name of pupils, but who, notwithstanding, require to learn, revise, and extend to the end of their lives, if they have any curiosity. The maps seem well constructed, and the price is cheap, in consequence of the size of repeated impressions, and an unusually extended circulation."—*Dumfries Courier*.

"No teacher of Geography, either at public schools or private classes, should want this admirable compendium."—*Pertshire Courier*.

"The extraordinary success of Mr Ewing's book is, in our judgment, just what its merits had a right to expect. It is one of the very best systems of Geography for the adult as well as the young that we ever saw constructed. The plan is clear, simple, and comprehensive; the scientific portion of it especially, so far from being set forward in that difficult form which might deter the beginner, is admirably calculated to attract his attention and reward his pains."—*Dublin University Magazine*.

"In the present progressive state of the geographical discoveries, which are penetrating to all parts of the globe, there has been great room—indeed, great necessity, for a school-book which would extend the pupils' knowledge beyond the old bounds of our elementary manuals, and embrace all the results of modern travellers. The work before us fully supplies this want; it is well furnished with maps, and to the same objects of instruction, we can truly say, is the best school-book which we have yet seen. We strongly recommend it to the preceptors of youth, whether in public or domestic education. Adults also may refer to it with no less advantage."—*Dublin Warder*.

**EWING'S NEW GENERAL ATLAS**; containing distinct Maps of all the principal States and Kingdoms throughout the World; in which the most recent Geographical Discoveries are accurately delineated. *An entirely new Set of Plates, and Price much reduced.* In royal 4to, price 14s. half-bound; coloured outlines, 16s.; or, full coloured, 18s.

There is perhaps no branch of knowledge which is calculated to afford so much valuable instruction, combined with so large a portion of enlightened enjoyment, as that which treats of the form, structure, and divisions of the earth, and illustrates the manners and institutions of its various nations and kingdoms; while, unquestionably, there is no department of science which has partaken more largely than Geography in the impulse recently communicated to education in general.

The growing taste for this study cannot be better illustrated than by the increasing demand for works devoted to the subject,—on which account the vehicles for communicating such instruction, whether elementary or otherwise, ought to exhibit a degree of improvement proportioned to the interest thus excited.

Among works of this description no Atlas has enjoyed a more distinguished popularity, or had a more extensive sale than the present; and the Publishers have consequently been induced to prepare a new edition,—resolved to spare no expense nor trouble in bringing it to the utmost possible perfection.

With this object in view, they have, under the superintendence of the author of the Geography, caused the whole series of Maps to be re-engraved; and they trust it will be found that, for beauty of execution and distinctness of delineation, they may challenge a comparison with the most esteemed and costly productions of the present day. But while they have thus been careful to secure *external embellishment*, they venture with no less confidence to state, that in another respect still more important, that of *accuracy*, this Atlas can scarcely be surpassed.

On this head it may be stated, that it was an object of particular solicitude with Mr Ewing in preparing for the press the last edition of his Geography,—which has always formed a very close appendage to the Atlas, and which has obtained a decided preference, not only in Great Britain, but in many parts of the United States, British America, and other foreign settlements,—to incorporate into that work, under the appropriate sections, the substance of the extensive information diffused through the many valuable narratives of Voyages and Travels which the unwearied zeal of modern enterprise has recently accumulated. The most diligent research has accordingly been employed in collecting and arranging the important materials derived from these interesting sources. Particular mention may be made of Parry, Franklin, Richardson, and Hall, for North America; Humboldt, Mollien, Head, and Caldcleugh, for South America; Denham, Clapperton, Campbell, and the Landers, for Africa; Burckhardt, Moorcroft, Cochrane, and Crawford, for Asia; with many others whose adventurous footsteps have of late so much enlarged the boundaries of geographical knowledge.

These emendations, suggested by the progress of Discovery, as well as much additional information and many valuable improvements, are now transferred to the pre-

sent Maps; the whole of which have been revised with a deliberation, exactness, and closeness of collation, which, they trust, have rendered it a work on which the utmost reliance may be placed.

The Publishers, having thus briefly enumerated the grounds on which they rest the superior claims of the present edition, would also observe that, with all these additional improvements, it still preserves unimpaired the peculiar feature which has attracted so much favour to the work from the beginning, namely, that, as an accompaniment to the Geography, it can be used with the greatest advantage, since the name of every place, mountain, river, lake, bay, cape, &c. mentioned in the Geography, is to be found in the Atlas. Thus the labour both of the teacher and pupil is very much diminished; while, as a *Consulting Atlas*, it is equally well adapted for the Library or for general reference; care having been taken to give prominence to the most important and interesting names, and to exhibit them with such a degree of clearness and precision as, it is hoped, will still more amply justify the eulogium passed on the first edition, that on this Atlas "places can be traced with greater facility than on any other that has yet appeared."

The Publishers have only farther to mention that, in acknowledgment of the preference bestowed on this Atlas, and in order still more to extend its already great circulation, they now offer it in its present improved state, at such a *reduced price*, as, compared with the former editions, will give it, they trust, an additional claim to public favour.

#### CRITICAL NOTICES.

"We can very confidently recommend Mr Ewing's Atlas as by far the most elegant and accurate which we have seen on a similar scale. One decided advantage it possesses over all other Atlases now in use—the advantage of having the boundaries of the European Territories accurately delineated."—*Blackwood's Magazine*.

"This is a new edition of the best School-Atlas with which we are acquainted. The maps have been re-engraved by those clever artists—the Messrs Menzies of Edinburgh; and, so far as we have been had an opportunity of judging, both for external embellishment and internal accuracy, it will not be easy to surpass them."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

"The maps which it contains are executed with great skill, neatness, and taste. Altogether, it must be an excellent appendage to the library of the private student, as well as an important text-book for the use of schools."—*Glasgow Free Press*.

"This Atlas is well and clearly executed, and contains the discoveries of the most recent travellers, as Parry, Franklin, Hall, Humboldt, Head, Denham, Clapperton, and Burckhardt."—*Dublin Literary Gazette*.

"As a companion to his Geography, Mr Ewing has published an Atlas, which, for elegance, accuracy, and distinctness, we do not hesitate to pronounce superior to any we have seen on a similar scale. This preference we do not give lightly. It is warranted by the experience of several respectable teachers on this side of the Atlantic, who have uniformly found that their pupils can trace places on the Atlas with greater facility than on most of those in common use, which far exceed Mr Ewing's in price. Owing to their recent publication, too, both the Atlas and Geography possess the advantage of having the boundaries of the American, as well as of the European States, described and delineated according to the latest arrangements."—*American Journal*.

"As school-books, Ewing's Atlas and his Geography are entitled to a decided preference over all the works that have appeared on the same subject. They are by much the best that we have seen. In combination, they are well and wisely adapted to each other. Every place mentioned in the Geography is to be found in the Atlas; an advantage of the highest consequence both to the teacher and the scholar; as every one will readily acknowledge who has been obliged either to teach or to learn from the text-books commonly employed.—In short, all possible care seems to have been taken to render them, both in point of extent and accuracy of information as well as of external embellishment, superior to every similar production. Perhaps we ought also to add, that the maps of the Atlas have been re-engraved; and that, from the peculiar easiness of reference, nothing could be better fitted for a Consulting Atlas. It is with the utmost sincerity that we thus bear our testimony to the merit of these publications, and recommend them to our readers, either for the education of their children, or for a place on the tables of their library."—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette*.

"In commendation of the Atlas and Geography of Mr Ewing, it is almost unnecessary for us to say a word. The celebrity they have acquired, and the extensive sale which they have met with, are the best proofs of their merit. Nothing, in truth, could be better adapted to the objects they have in view. In particular, the clearness, distinctness, accuracy of information, and beauty of execution, render the Atlas peculiarly valuable for the purposes of education, and even as a Consulting Atlas, give it the superiority to many far more ponderous and expensive publications; while the improvements of the Geography, and the additions which it has received, bring it as near as possible to what a manual of science ought to be."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.



**FULTON's** improved and enlarged Edition of **JOHNSON's** **DICTIONARY**, in Miniature: To which are subjoined, Vocabularies of Classical and Scriptural Proper Names; a concise Account of the Heathen Deities; a Collection of Quotations and Phrases from the Latin, French, Italian, and Spanish Languages; a Chronological Table of Remarkable Events from the Creation of the World till the present Time; and a List of Men of Genius and Learning; with a Portrait of Dr Johnson. Fifteenth Edition.

18mo. Price only 3s. bound.

The Publishers have spared neither pains nor expense to render this work in all respects accurate and complete; and they anticipate with confidence, that its superiority to all other abridged editions of the large Dictionary will speedily be acknowledged. With all these advantages, it is offered to the public at a price as low as the most common editions.

### History.

**THE HISTORY** of **SCOTLAND**, from the Roman Invasion till the Suppression of the Rebellion in 1745; with Exercises; for the Use of Schools or of Private Students. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART.

In one thick vol. 12mo. 5s. bound.

"A History of Scotland by the Rev. Alexander Stewart is a very able work, and possesses much higher claims to the favour of the public than historical works of far loftier pretensions. It is neither an abridgment nor a compilation, but a careful and excellent digest of Scottish story, in which elder students will find much force, originality, and research, and younger ones a simplicity and perspicuity of style admirably fitted to their years. Questions on each chapter are appended to each."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"Of Mr Stewart we had cause to speak in very favourable terms for his edition of Nepos; and we now owe him a higher obligation for this well-written history, than which one more eligible could not be put into the hands of youth.—Mr Stewart has merited the thanks of both old and young by the able manner in which he has performed his well-meant task."—*Literary Gazette*.

"This is a work of great labour and merit, and well deserves the patronage of all enlightened instructors of the rising generation."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

"Mr Stewart's Continuation of Goldsmith's History of England, and the work now before us, are evidently the result of reading at once extensive and careful."—*Edinburgh Theological Magazine*.

"This is really a valuable publication. As a compendium of historical details, it seems to have been formed anxiously, and with much judgment; while the style is elastic and attractive."—*Scotsman*.

"This work is distinguished by deep research, moderation yet fearlessness of opinion, and eminent ability."—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

"We certainly think that Mr Stewart has acquitted himself very ably in his task, and produced a History of Scotland that may be allowed to stand beside our Goldsmith's History of England. The volume comprises nearly as much reading as Dr Robertson's two octavo volumes, which sell for four times the price."—*Particular Baptist Magazine*.

"This is a very able, impartial, and well-digested narrative. The author has had recourse to the most authentic sources of information, and has displayed much judgment in rejecting what is obscure and uncertain, in giving a rapid sketch of unimportant occurrences, and in laying before his readers an ample detail of all important and interesting events."—*Educational Review*.

**STEWART's** improved Edition of Dr **GOLDSMITH's** Abridgment of the **HISTORY** of **ENGLAND**; from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Death of George II.; with a **CONTINUATION** to the Commencement of the Reign of George IV. To which are subjoined, copious Exercises. Seventh Edition.

In one thick vol. 12mo. 5s. bound.

"Dr Goldsmith's History of England is considered, as far as it goes, to be the best in use for schools. The Continuation of it by Mr Stewart to the present time is accurately and impartially written; and the value of the work, as it now stands, is greatly increased for all the purposes of education, by the copious Tables of Exercises, in the form of questions, on the events of each reign, which he has added at the end of the volume."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

**THE HISTORY of SCOTLAND**, from the Earliest Period till the present Time. To which is prefixed, an Outline of the British Constitution; with Questions for Examination at the End of each Section. For the Use of Schools and of Private Students. By ROBERT SIMPSON. Twentieth Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

**SIMPSON's improved Edition of Dr GOLDSMITH's HISTORY of ENGLAND**, from the Invasion of Julius Cæsar to the Death of George II.; with a CONTINUATION till the present Time; and Questions for Examination at the End of each Section. To which is added, a Chapter on the British Constitution. Eleventh Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

**SIMPSON's improved Edition of Dr GOLDSMITH's HISTORY of ROME**; with Questions for Examination at the End of each Section. To which are prefixed, Outlines of the Geography of Ancient Italy, and Introductory Chapters on Roman Antiquities, containing an Account of the Origin, Progress, Institutions, Manners, Customs, Government, Laws, and Military and Naval Affairs of the Romans; and a Vocabulary of Proper Names accented. With a Map of Ancient Italy. Tenth Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

**SIMPSON's improved Edition of Dr GOLDSMITH's HISTORY of GREECE**; with Questions for Examination at the End of each Section. With Introductory Chapters on the Geography, Manners and Customs, Religious Institutions, and Military and Naval Affairs of the Greeks; and a Vocabulary of Proper Names accented. With a Map of Ancient Greece. Sixth Edition. 12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

"These are neat and cleverly-edited reprints of very popular school-books. The questions at the end of each chapter appear to be well chosen, and the introductory matter to the History of Rome cannot fall of being remarkably useful to the young student."—*Athenæum*.

"The whole Series merit the notice and patronage of the masters of English seminaries, and therefore we can cordially recommend them; and not merely as school-books, but as works which will be found exceedingly instructive and useful to those who possess neither the means of procuring, nor the time that is requisite for exploring and digesting larger treatises."—*New Baptist Magazine*.

"These works contain much important matter never before introduced into books of this description.—We recommend them most cordially as decidedly superior to the general run of school-books, containing no one sentiment, either religious, moral, or political, to the influence of which on the youthful mind the most sedulous and serious teacher would think it necessary to furnish an antidote."—*New Baptist Miscellany*.

"These books are all designed for the use of schools, for which purpose they are admirably adapted; each paragraph containing some subject to exercise the memory of the pupil, whose attention is thus recalled at the end of every section. These volumes are neatly printed, and the price is moderate."—*Imperial Magazine*.

"These are admirable school-books, and the success they have already met with is a sufficient proof of the general estimation in which they are held. The questions are marked by great clearness and good sense, and are well calculated to strengthen and refresh the memory, even of adults."—*London Weekly Review*.

"To the master who wishes his pupils to be readily acquainted with what all should know, and to the parent who is anxious that his children should learn history through an honest and impartial medium, we recommend Simpson's editions of the Histories of Greece, Rome, England, and Scotland."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"In Simpson's editions of Goldsmith's Histories of Greece and Rome, the historical and geographical inaccuracies, which existed in former editions of these popular school-books, have been corrected; introductory chapters on Geography and Roman Antiquities have been prefixed, and Exercises added. Both works seem to have been revised with great care."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

## Penmanship.

**BUTTERWORTH'S COPY LINES, or SLIPS,** all the different kinds, 35 Sorts. Each 6d. sewed.

## DESCRIPTION OF THE LINES.

| No. | Beginns.                    | Sizes.     | No. | Beginns.                     | Sizes.     |
|-----|-----------------------------|------------|-----|------------------------------|------------|
| 1.  | Admiration                  | Large Text | 19. | Avoid lifting the pen        | Small Hand |
| 2.  | Amendment                   | ditto      | 20. | Admiration                   | 4 Sizes    |
| 3.  | Accountants                 | ditto      | 21. | Admonish with caution        | 3 ditto    |
| 4.  | Amateurs                    | ditto      | 22. | Acquire good manners         | 3 ditto    |
| 5.  | Amputation                  | Text       | 23. | Specimen Pieces              | Half Text  |
| 6.  | Amusement                   | ditto      | 24. | Penmanship, &c.              | Small Hand |
| 7.  | Attend to instruction       | ditto      | 25. | Cards and Letters of Advice  | ditto      |
| 8.  | Avoid intemperance          | ditto      | 26. | Promissory Notes, &c.        | ditto      |
| 9.  | Admire virtuous deeds       | ditto      | 27. | Receipts, &c.                | ditto      |
| 10. | Ambition ruins many         | ditto      | 28. | Writing (ornamental)         | ditto      |
| 11. | Abstain from vicious habits | Half Text  | 29. | Dissolution (ornamental)     | ditto      |
| 12. | Acquire command over        | ditto      | 30. | Believing House (ornamental) | ditto      |
| 13. | Avoid whatever is           | ditto      | 31. | German Text and Old English  | ditto      |
| 14. | A morning's joy proves      | Small Hand | 32. | To Parents and Teachers      | ditto      |
| 15. | Application commonly        | ditto      | 33. | Amendment. Bonum magnum      | ditto      |
| 16. | Amendment commonly          | ditto      | 34. | Initiating Alphabet, &c.     | ditto      |
| 17. | Attend to instruction       | ditto      | 35. | Accumulation                 | New Text   |
| 18. | A good current hand         | ditto      |     |                              |            |

**BUTTERWORTH'S YOUNG WRITER'S INSTRUCTOR;** containing his Method of Teaching, by which one half of the Paper is saved, and the Pupil greatly benefited; with a variety of Specimens, calculated to inspire a true Taste for useful and elegant Writing. Done up in a neat printed cover. 4to. 7s. 6d.

**BUTTERWORTH'S NEW UNIVERSAL PENMAN;** displaying, in a variety of elegant Specimens, the Beauties of Plain and Ornamental Writing. Folio. 21s. sewed.

**BUTTERWORTH'S YOUNG ARITHMETICIAN'S INSTRUCTOR;** combining accurate Writing, correct Figures, and judicious Arrangement: designed for the Use of Schools and Private Families. Done up in a neat printed cover. 4to. 5s.

For beauty of design and correctness of execution, these works of Mr Butterworth are admired by every competent judge of Penmanship. A decided preference is accordingly given to them by the most eminent teachers in the United Kingdom. They are the production of an indefatigable genius in his profession, exercised and improved by the experience of above forty years. The demand for them continuing to increase, the Publishers have spared no expense in bringing them out in the superior style in which they now appear.

**INTRODUCTION to PENMANSHIP;** or, First Book for Children. By J. WEIR. 9d. sewed.

If simplicity at all tends to improvement, this Introduction claims no small share of praise. The first principles of writing are therein explained and exemplified with the utmost plainness. Teachers, as well as pupils, will find in this Introduction many useful hints, which, if duly attended to, must very much conduce to their improvement in Penmanship.

**RANKINE'S ROUND TEXT SPECIMENS of WRITING.** 9d. sewed.

**RANKINE'S SMALL HAND SPECIMENS of WRITING.** 6d. sewed.

**FINDLAY'S COPY LINES, or SLIPS,** Round and Small Hand, 3 sorts. 6d. each, sewed.

## Arithmetic and Mathematics.

**LESSONS** in ARITHMETIC for Junior Classes; with Tables of Money, Weights, and Measures, according to the Imperial Standards. By JAMES TROTTER, of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy; Author of "A Key to Ingram's Mathematics," &c. 18mo. Price 6d. sewed.

This little work was originally composed for the use of the Author's Junior Classes, and is now submitted to the public in the hope that it will be found worthy of being introduced into Public Schools and Academies, and that, from the number and variety of the Exercises, it may prove a useful auxiliary to Governors and Private Families.

**THE PRINCIPLES** of ARITHMETIC, and their Application to Business explained in a popular Manner, and clearly illustrated by simple Rules and numerous Examples: to which are prefixed, Tables of Money, Weights, and Measures, according to the Imperial Standards. BY ALEXANDER INGRAM, Author of "A Concise System of Mathematics," &c. Eleventh Edition, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged.

18mo. Price only One Shilling bound.

"This is a neat little volume, which contains much valuable matter, and promises to be exceedingly useful both in schools and for private students. The rules are laid down with great simplicity, and may therefore be easily comprehended."—*Imperial Magazine*.

"Ingram's Principles of Arithmetic deserves attention, as being at once a good teaching book, and explaining and applying the New Imperial Standard of Weights and Measures."—*Literary Gazette*.

"The object in the elementary treatise before us, is to render arithmetic as familiar and as easy of acquisition as possible; the rules are much simplified, and the examples are well selected, so as to apply to illustrate each rule."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"No other initiatory book with which we are acquainted possesses so many and such strong claims upon all who are employed in the business of education."—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

"In this age of cheap publications, we see no work more deserving of the patronage of the public than *Ingram's Principles of Arithmetic*. The rules are clear, and the examples numerous; besides, it contains every thing requisite to fit a young man for the counting-room, and the price is extremely moderate."—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

"The arrangement is scientific,—the rules are perspicuous and simple,—the numerous exercises are well chosen to elucidate those rules, and to exemplify the arithmetic of actual life,—the results are remarkably accurate,—and last, though not least, the price is so trifling as to place it within the reach of all classes of the community."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

"We find this work fully realizes the high expectations we had formed as to its merits, from the celebrity of its author as a profound scholar in the various branches of mathematical science."—*Glasgow Free Press*.

"In this small volume there are more than eleven hundred examples, and many of these so judiciously chosen as to call forth the learner's thinking powers, and thus improve his mental faculties as well as fit him for the active business of life.—It possesses all that an introductory work should have, and at the same time has nothing redundant."—*Dumfries Courier*.

ALSO,

**A KEY** to this Work, containing Solutions of all the Questions performed at length. By the same Author. 18mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

**ELEMENTS** of ARITHMETIC; with an Appendix on Weights and Measures. By ELIAS JOHNSON, Editor of an improved Edition of "Hamilton's Merchandise," &c. 18mo. 2s. bound.

The plan of these Elements is in several respects new. Every different operation is illustrated by an appropriate example; and every example is accompanied by such simple explanations as are sufficient, it is presumed, to enable the pupil to perform it himself.

**METROSE'S CONCISE SYSTEM of PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC**, containing the Fundamental Rules and their Application to Mercantile Calculations; Vulgar and Decimal Fractions; Exchanges; Involution and Evolution; Progressions; Annuities, certain and contingent; Artificers' Measuring, &c. Revised, greatly enlarged, and better adapted to Modern Practice. By ALEX. INGRAM. Thirteenth Edition. 18mo. 2s. bound.

The Publishers again submit this work to public notice, not merely as an introduction, containing the most simple and useful Principles of Arithmetic, but as a complete treatise, comprehending every thing necessary for enabling the pupil to become master of this valuable science. The various rules are so arranged as to reflect light on each other. Many new and easy methods of calculation are introduced, not to be found in any other work; and the unprecedented number and variety of questions subjoined to each section will afford a singular facility to the teacher in conducting his scholars, and to the pupils themselves in understanding and applying the rules.

Every attention has been paid to the accuracy and neatness of the work; and the Publishers confidently hope, that it will be found possessed of every quality requisite in a text-book.

ALSO,

**A KEY to the above Work.** By ALEX. INGRAM. 18mo. 4s. 6d. bd.

**HUTTON'S COMPLETE TREATISE on PRACTICAL ARITHMETIC and BOOK-KEEPING**, both by Single and Double Entry. A New Edition, adapted to the Imperial Standards of Weights and Measures, with a New Set of Books by Double Entry, exemplifying the Modern Practice of Book-keeping, and many other important Additions and Improvements. By ALEX. INGRAM. 12mo. 3s. bound.

A NEW EDITION OF

**A KEY to HUTTON'S ARITHMETIC**; containing Solutions at full length of all the Questions proposed in that Work. 12mo. 4s. bd.

**A CONCISE SYSTEM of MATHEMATICS**, in Theory and Practice, for the Use of Schools, Private Students, and Practical Men; comprehending Algebra, Practical Geometry, Logarithms, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Mensuration of Surfaces, Solids, Heights, and Distances; Land-Surveying, Gauging, Mensuration of Artificers' Works, &c. With a copious Appendix, containing the more useful Propositions of Geometry, Conic Sections, Fluxions, and Demonstrations of the Rules in the Body of the Work. The Second Edition, thoroughly revised, with many important Additions and Improvements; besides, an accurate Set of *Stereotyped Tables*, comprising Logarithms of Numbers, Logarithmic Sines and Tangents, Natural Sines and Tangents, and Areas of Circular Segments. By ALEX. INGRAM, Author of "Elements of Euclid," &c., containing 432 pages, and illustrated by upwards of 300 wood-cuts. 12mo. 7s. 6d. bound.

"This is perhaps, taking every thing into the account, the best book of its kind and extent in our language—at least, we are not acquainted with a better. It contains every thing essential for the student of elementary Mathematics, exposed most luminously, and with that proper medium of exposition, equally removed from useless amplification and obscure brevity. The arrangement too of the subjects merits praise, and the tables annexed at the end are beautifully, and, as far as we have been able to examine them, correctly printed. It is high, but hardly exaggerated praise, to say of this little manual, that it comprehends nearly as much mathematics, that is, as many useful mathematical facts, as the three volume course of Dr Hutton. It has our entire approbation."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"This work appears, as far as we have been able to examine it, to be one of the clearest and most perspicuous, as well as succinctest, systems of Mathematics ever published. We must confine our character of it to this general statement; its contents, and the manner in which the Segments, &c., are of infinite use, and were hardly to be expected in a work so compact as this."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"We have formerly had occasion to notice Mr Ingram's *Elements of Mensuration*, which we have always considered as one of the best of our English translations of that work, and we are glad to be able to say, in the present instance, that the author has by no means given us reason to think more lightly of his talents for concise and accurate illustrations.—The author has found the means of comprising, in a small compass, much that is useful and valuable to the practical mathematician."—*Monthly Review*.

"It embraces the theory and practice in such a manner that they may be taught either separately or conjointly; and the several rules are expressed in language remarkably clear and intelligible, and illustrated by very appropriate examples, so that the volume presents, in a very small compass, a complete system of the science."—*Monthly Magazine*.

"The character of the whole work is that of clearness; and, as it contains a compilation of the elements of so many useful and connected sciences, it is better as a school-book than so many separate introductions upon each science, provided at least that the scholar is intended for a profession which requires Geometry, Trigonometry, Algebra, and Logarithms, to be followed by Mensuration, Surveying, Gauging, and Measuring the Work of Artificers."—*European Magazine*.

"Mr Ingram's compilation is one of much merit, and has evidently laid heavy contributions on his time and talents."—*Imperial Magazine*.

"Mr Ingram is the author of several mathematical works of considerable merit. He possesses a happy talent of rendering abstruse subjects intelligible, and by thus smoothing the hills of science, enabling students to pass down them not only with rapidity but with ease. The present work is an excellent elementary treatise, which cannot be too strongly recommended."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"It is certainly one of the most comprehensive manuals which have ever been drawn up either for schools or private students; none of the latter of whom, we apprehend, although even left without a master, will find any thing wanting in it which the title authorizes him to expect. We have, indeed, met with no other work of the kind which is at the same time so complete, various, and accurate, as the one hand—and so cheap, and in every way commodious, on the other."—*Athenæum*.

"Upon the whole, we consider this book to be, in point of practical utility, unrivalled, and earnestly recommend it to the notice of our numerous readers, as the fittest work we have seen for being put into the hands of students in Mensuration."—*Mechanics Magazine*.

"Ingram's Concise System of Mathematics, is an enlarged and greatly improved edition of a work which was formerly received with deserved favour, under the less appropriate title of A Concise System of Mensuration. The work condenses a vast deal of matter into a very small space; the nature of which matter will be fully expressed by the present title of the volume; and it performs its task with much of that clearness and precision which are so difficult to attain in attempts of this kind, and yet so indispensable to any useful end."—*Court Journal*.

"We have carefully examined this valuable work, and find it throughout excellently calculated for the purposes stated in the title. The matter is well selected, and judiciously arranged; the practical rules are given with great clearness, and the illustrations prove the thorough knowledge of the late excellent author in all the practical details of this important branch of education. It is neatly and correctly printed, and, what we consider of importance in a work of this description, is remarkably cheap."—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*.

"The first edition of this work, published under the title of A Concise System of Mensuration, met with very great success. A number of important additions have now been made, especially in the departments of Algebra, Land-Surveying, Gauging, Mensuration of Artificers' Works, the Limits of Ratios, Fluxions, and Fluents, and Spherical Trigonometry. An accurate set of Logarithmic Tables has also been added, and the whole has undergone a careful, rigorous, and minute revision."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

"In practical utility it will, we believe, be found without a rival; and to Mechanics' Institutes, and Schools of Art in particular, it will prove an invaluable class-book—being superior in plainness and simplicity, and less costly too, than the treatises published under the sanction of the Society for Useful Knowledge, and which were intended to communicate useful information in an easy form, and at a trifling expense. We predict that its circulation will be as extensive as its merits."—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette*.

Also,

**A KEY TO INGRAM'S CONCISE SYSTEM OF MATHEMATICS**, containing Solutions of all the Questions prescribed in that Work. With an Appendix on Gunnery. By JAMES TROTTER, of the Scottish Naval and Military Academy. 12mo. 8s. 6d. bound.

**MATHEMATICAL and ASTRONOMICAL TABLES**, for the Use of Students in Mathematics, Practical Astronomers, Surveyors, Engineers, and Navigators; preceded by an Introduction, containing the Construction of Logarithmic and Trigonometrical Tables, Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, their Application to Navigation, Astronomy, Surveying, and Geodetical Operations; with an Explanation of the Tables; illustrated by numerous Problems and Examples. By WILLIAM GALBRAITH, M. A., Teacher of Mathematics, Edinburgh. Second Edition, greatly enlarged and improved. 8vo. 9s. boards.

**CRITICAL NOTICES of the FIRST EDITION.**

"This portable and cheap volume is well worthy of the attention of the practical men alluded to in the titlepage; and we have no doubt that, when its merits come to be sufficiently known, it will supersede the use of every other with which we are acquainted."—*Edinburgh New Philosophical Journal*.

"We feel much pleasure in declaring that the expectations it holds out are amply fulfilled; and we recommend it to every person engaged in practical science, as a collection of tables supplying a gap, which, from the serious inconvenience that has hitherto arisen, they alone can appreciate."—*Monthly Magazine*.

**CRITICAL NOTICES of the SECOND EDITION.**

"A valuable work of real practical utility, in which the compiler has kept the medium course, avoiding the two extremes of bulk and too great compression, so that his tables are available for all readers, and within the reach of all. The method pursued in the work, the judicious selection of the materials, and the care and accuracy with which the tables are drawn up and printed, cannot fail to recommend Mr Galbraith's book, and introduce it into very general use."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"These tables will be found very useful to practical mathematicians, but especially to those engaged in the naval service. The formulas of calculation have been very skillfully selected, while none of the improvements of modern science have been neglected; and the compiler has generally chosen those rules which will be found most easy to reduce to practice."—*Athenæum*.

"Mr Galbraith's work is not new to us. We are much pleased to see it in a second edition, and hope shortly to find it in a third and a fourth. It has always been matter of surprise to us, how Mr Galbraith has contrived to get so much useful matter, as he has done, into the small space of about three hundred pages, sufficient to meet the wants of the classes he enumerates in his title. And when, in addition to this, we find all the tables requisite for its application comprised in one hundred and twenty pages more, these are sterling recommendations. We need not touch any of the multitude of subjects in this work, but may briefly assure those who are in search of a work of its kind, that they will find their wants amply supplied in Mr Galbraith's valuable book. It is one that we should certainly place in the hands of a naval élite."—*Nautical Magazine*.

"By far the best selection of tables, much improved in their use and construction, accompanied with more valuable matter than any other work of the same size and price with which we are acquainted; and as highly confidently recommend it to the notice of the public."—*Quarterly Journal of Agriculture*.

**Latin and Greek.**

**CORDERII COLLOQUIA**; a New Edition, carefully corrected, with the Quantities marked; and containing a Vocabulary of all the Words that occur in the Text. By the Rev. GEO. MILLIGAN. 18mo. 2s. bound.

"In this edition much industry and accuracy are perceptible; every important quantity is marked; and a copious Vocabulary appended."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"A very good edition of this elementary work of instruction. We know not that it calls for any further remark, than that the type is good and clear, and the size convenient."—*Metro-politan*.

"A neat edition of our old friend, the abridged Corderius, with a good Vocabulary. It is perhaps better than any other first book in Latin."—*Spectator*.

"Mr Milligan has subjected the text to a critical examination, and has rectified not a few errors which had escaped the notice, or at least had not required the correction, of former editions. The quantities are marked on each syllable as are likely to be mispronounced by beginners, who are thus prevented from forming habits of inaccuracy, which it is difficult afterwards to correct. The Vocabulary is executed on a very judicious plan. Instead of a collection of vague and general meanings, the scholar will here find what is necessary for the interpretation of the Text; while the derivation and composition of the words are presented in a very distinct and perspicuous manner. We have no hesitation in recommending the present edition of Corderius as the best that has yet appeared for the use of schools."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

**SALLUSTII OPERA**; with copious Marginal Notes, and an Historical and Geographical Index. By JOHN DYMCK, LL.D. Fifth Edition. 18mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

In forming the Text, the editor has consulted the latest and best editions of that author, and has introduced from the German critics several New Readings, by which some difficulties are removed, and the study of the learner is greatly facilitated. The Notes at the foot of the page are intended to assist, not to supersede the exertion of the scholar. The Index is very complete, and will be found to contain more minute information on Roman Antiquities than is supplied by the treatises written solely for the purpose of illustrating that subject. The Critical Remarks on the style of Sallust will be of considerable use in directing the attention of the reader to the characteristic peculiarities of that eminent historian. These improvements, it is presumed, will render this the most complete school edition of Sallust ever offered to the British public.

"C. Crispi Sallustii, &c. Studio Joannis Dymock, is a small stereotype edition of this early-read and entertaining classic, on an admirable plan, and excellently adapted for instruction, as it is formed to attract and gratify the curiosity of the youngest learners, as well as to please tyros more advanced. Dr Dymock is, by his publications, proving himself a great friend to the rising generation; and they well deserve the popularity and public favour they have received." *Literary Gazette*.

"To the text of Sallust is added a very copious historical and geographical index, to the extent of 150 pages, containing an account of every individual or place mentioned in the work. The index is itself very valuable, and may be resorted to with advantage, not only by students, but those of mature age, whose classical recollections are somewhat rusty."—*Literary Chronicle*.

**AN INTRODUCTION TO LATIN SYNTAX**; containing, 1. The Rules of Syntax, as delivered in Mr Ruddiman's Rudiments, with a brief Illustration. 2. Explanatory Notes. 3. Examples taken, for the most part, from the Classic Authors. 4. English Exercises. To which is subjoined, an Epitome of Ancient History, from the Creation to the Birth of Christ; with a Collection of Historical and Chronological Questions. By JOHN MAIR, A.M.—A New Edition; with improved English Readings, Additional Notes, an English and Latin Vocabulary, and a Vocabulary of Proper Names. By the Rev. ALEX. STEWART. 18mo. 3s. bound; or with out the Vocabularies, 2s.

In the present edition, it has been the editor's endeavour to render it still more deserving of its established popularity, by replacing some of its antiquated or vulgar phrases with others more adapted to the refinement of modern taste; by introducing corrections of several errors discovered on tracing the sentences to their original authors; by adding a few Notes, illustrative of particular remarks, or peculiarities of construction; and by compiling an English and Latin Vocabulary, for the assistance of the pupil in translating into Latin the English Exercises on each Rule; with a Vocabulary of Proper Names, explanatory of every word that occurs in the work connected with Ancient History, Geography, and Mythology. These additions will be received, it is hoped, as considerable improvements. They can scarcely fail to facilitate materially the labours of the scholar; and it is hoped they may likewise be found of some use in assisting the exertions of the teacher.

"Mr Mair's Introduction to Latin Syntax is a school-book, the merits of which are pretty generally known; and the improvements made by Mr Stewart render it one of the best works, if not the best, of the kind."—*Astoria Journal*.

"The additions and corrections of the present edition increase the value of one of our most useful school-books, and one which will now probably be as well received on this side of the Tweed, as it has been extensively patronised on the other."—*Atlas*.

"Upon the whole, we can safely recommend the present as the most useful edition yet published of this long-established school-book. We may add, that it is printed in a very convenient form, and with great accuracy and neatness."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.



**CORNELII NEPOTIS VITÆ**, with Marginal Notes, a Chronological Table in English, comprising the principal Events related in the *Lives*; a Roman Calendar, with an Explanation of the Method of reckoning Dates by Calends, Nones, and Ides; a Vocabulary, containing all the Words that occur in the Work, with their various Significations, and an accurate Reference to the Passages in which any Peculiarity of Translation is required; and an Index of Proper Names. By the Rev. ALEXANDER STEWART, Author of "A History of Scotland," &c. Eleventh Edition. 18mo. 3s. bound.

"What has attracted our attention, and deserved our praise, in this neat little publication, is the plan on which it is constructed. Marginal notes are added to the text, admirably calculated to help the tyro to the full understanding of his task; and a Chronological Table completes this portion of useful information. There is also an Index of Proper Names, and instructive Tables, which explain and apply the Roman method of reckoning by Calends, Nones, and Ides; but the great and peculiar recommendation to us is one of a typical kind, namely, the printing of the accents very accurately over the text.—We have only to repeat our perfect approbation of this edition, for its ample intelligence, correctness, and form."—*Literary Gazette*.

"An enlarged edition of Cornelius Nepos, by the Rev. Alexander Stewart; merits, on several accounts, a decided preference over any former one. It contains marginal notes explaining any difficulties of phraseology which may occur, and also the marks of the long and short syllables placed over most of the words. At the conclusion of the *Lives* is placed a *Chronological Table* of Events, and the mode of computing Time by Olympiads, together with a complete Roman Calendar."—*Monthly Magazine*.

"Besides the *Lives* of eminent Commanders by Cornelius Nepos, with notes, this little volume contains a Chronology, Calendar, Vocabulary, and Index of Names.—The text is throughout accented, to denote the quantity of the syllables, and the work is, on the whole, worthy of general encouragement."—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"Mr Stewart's is a neat and useful edition, and we have particularly to commend the Index of Proper Names, which is rendered more useful by the geographical, historical, and mythological information which it contains."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

**THE TYRO'S DICTIONARY**, Latin and English: comprehending the more usual Primitives of the Latin Tongue, digested alphabetically, in the order of the Parts of Speech. To which are subjoined, in a smaller character, on the lower part of the pages, Lists or Catalogues of their Derivatives and Compounds. Designed as an easy and speedy method of introducing Youth to a general acquaintance with the Structure of the Language, and preparing them for the use of a larger Dictionary. By JOHN MAIR, A. M. Eleventh Edition, corrected. 12mo. 6s. bound.

**EDINBURGH ACADEMY EDITION OF RUDDIMAN'S RUDIMENTS OF THE LATIN LANGUAGE**, with Alterations, and an Appendix. Third Edition. 12mo. 2s. 6d. bound.

To this edition has been added a copious Appendix, containing Tables of Irregular and Defective Nouns and Adjectives; a List of Verbs, with the Compounds which differ from the Simple Verbs in Conjugation, subjoined by way of Notes; also Ruddiman's Rules for Gender and Quantity, with Explanations; so as entirely to supersede the use of a separate Latin Grammar.

"This edition exhibits many useful improvements on the original. To the Syntax several new rules have been added, and the style of others has been considerably simplified. The Prosody at the end of the work is short and plain, and likely to be serviceable to beginners."—*London Weekly Review*.

**EDINBURGH ACADEMY LATIN DELECTUS**; with a copious Vocabulary. 12mo. 3s. bound.

"This is a great improvement on the common *Delectus* in respect to arrangement, as well as the number and selection of examples. The excellent Vocabulary, or rather Dictionary, adapted to the *Delectus*, is a very useful auxiliary to the learner."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"This is a very useful work, not too copious, and yet full enough for every good purpose; correct and clear. The arrangement of the matter is excellent, and it concludes with a good Vocabulary. We candidly recommend to all teachers and masters of schools *this Delectus*, as one of the very best we have seen."—*Metropolitan*.

"The Selections are numerous, and the Vocabulary more ample than in any *Delectus* we have yet seen. The progress is gradual, as it ought to be, from the easy to the more difficult. Sentences are sometimes selected for the phrase they contain, or the turn of the expression—this is good judgment—and the longs and shorts are marked in the Vocabulary."—*Atlas*.

"This *Delectus* being more copious in extracts, and better arranged than Valpy's, and withal supplied with a very full and excellent Vocabulary, cannot fail to have a very extensive circulation, and to be eminently useful in our classical seminaries. In fine, we strongly recommend this little work to all instructors of youth in classical learning."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"The judgment displayed in the compilation is great, and we have no hesitation in recommending this volume as the most interesting and complete of the kind we have ever had the pleasure to examine."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

"We take leave of the editor by tendering him our grateful acknowledgments for a work admirably calculated to promote the interest of education, by lessening the labours of the teacher, and obviating the difficulties of the learner."—*Dumfries Courier*.

"The threshold of the Latin language is rendered very inviting in this compact and comprehensive little book. The Vocabulary appended makes the book a complete Student's Manual."—*Bath Herald*.

"If all the helps to classical learning adopted by the Edinburgh Academy are equally excellent with the *Delectus*, their system of education can scarcely admit of further improvement."—*Farley's Bristol Journal*.

"Most cordially do we recommend it to the public, as decidedly superior to any Latin *Delectus* that has come into our hands."—*Lancaster Gazette*.

*In the following Review a Comparison has been instituted between Dr Valpy's Delectus and that of the Edinburgh Academy:—*

"The former of these school-books has, for the last thirty years, had a very extensive sale in England, and has latterly made considerable inroads on our good old friend *Cordery* north of the Tweed; but we are very much mistaken if its popularity be not materially reduced by its rival, the '*Latin Delectus, for the Use of the Edinburgh Academy*.' Dr Valpy has been long known as a diligent editor and compiler of school-books, and has obtained the reward of successful industry in one of the least inviting fields of literary labour. In this, however, as in every other department of literature, improvement has been progressive, and a very satisfactory example is furnished by the *Latin Delectus*, which has lately proceeded from the press of Messrs Oliver and Boyd. The strongest objection to the initiatory books formerly used in our classical schools was, that, without any previous training, the pupil was at once involved in the mystery of long and intricate sentences, the termination of which could be but dimly foreseen by a boy, who had to combat each individual word with the cumbersome aid of Ainsworth's Dictionary. This disadvantage was in some degree removed by Dr Valpy, who presented a series of sentences sufficiently simple at first, but by no means progressive in the degree of difficulty. But even thus he obviated the objection only in part, although, in attempting to simplify the idiomatic peculiarities, he has, as it appears to us, made unwarrantable invasions on the sacred ground of classical Latinity. The pupil had still to grope his way in a large dictionary, and was called upon to exercise a degree of judgment which but seldom falls to the lot of a boy. The drudgery of compiling a vocabulary or dictionary for a particular book, seems to be below the dignity of a member of the University of Oxford or Cambridge, and therefore Dr Valpy never advanced farther than to give a very general explanation of a few of the leading words in his *Delectus*. The northern editor has descended somewhat lower, and has furnished the pupil with a complete vocabulary of every word in his compilation, embracing the etymology of each individual word, with its literal and more remote significations, and also an explanation of every difficult expression which occurs in his work; thus enabling the learner to make out for himself even the most intricate phrases. And when, in addition to this, we take into consideration that the sentences are more equally progressive and better selected, and present us at the same time with a choice collection of the beauties of the Roman authors, we cannot hesitate to affirm, that the editor of the Edinburgh Academy *Latin Delectus* has given to the public an initiatory school-book infinitely superior to that of Dr Valpy, and calculated to imbue the youthful mind with a love of classical learning; while it removes altogether the obstacles which have hitherto rendered the attainment of that elegant accomplishment difficult and repulsive."—*Edinburgh Weekly Journal*.

## EDINBURGH ACADEMY RUDIMENTS of the GREEK LANGUAGE. Third Edition. 12mo. 4s. bound.

The strict attention which in this edition has been applied to the condensation of the rules has allowed many important additions to be introduced without proportionally increasing the bulk of the volume. The greater part of the observations, which were formerly printed on a smaller type and interspersed throughout the volume, will now be found with some new matter in a separate Appendix. The valuable suggestions, with which the compiler has been favoured since the first appearance of the work, induce him to hope that he has now in some measure attained his original object of

combining within reasonable limits the requisites of a first and second Greek Grammar. The attention of the scholar is particularly called to the list of Anomalous Verbs, which may now be regarded as complete.

"This is a useful little work, and comprises a great deal of valuable information in small compass. It has also the advantage of being written in English, and thus affords a gratifying proof that common sense is getting the better of old-fashioned customs and prejudices as antiquated as hurtful. We regard this Grammar as one of the most useful that we have lately seen."—*London Weekly Review*.

"The Grammar before us has the merit of being concise in its rules, distinct in its arrangement, correct in its typography, and full in the explanation of every thing necessary for the young student."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

"To such of our readers as know or desire to learn the Greek language, we confidently recommend a very useful elementary publication that has lately issued from the Edinburgh press. It is entitled 'Rudiments of the Greek Language,' and has already passed through two editions, published under the auspices, and for the especial benefit, of the New Edinburgh Academy. It exhibits some of those more recent improvements in the mode of teaching the languages which the directors of that flourishing institution have adopted with so great success."—*Inverness Courier*.

"The excellency of this Grammar chiefly consists in the condensed form in which many of the rules are given,—in the judicious arrangement of these rules,—in the distinct and ample manner in which they are illustrated by examples,—and in the original matter interspersed throughout the work in the last edition, but now thrown together in the Appendix. In short, the whole forms such a complete, yet compendious manual of Greek Grammar, as cannot fail to recommend itself to very extensive circulation, and justly claims for its author the thanks of those persons particularly, who are, like him, engaged in the important and arduous task of conducting the studies of the rising generation."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

## EDINBURGH ACADEMY GREEK EXTRACTS, chiefly from the Attic Writers; with a copious Vocabulary. Second Edition.

12mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

"This little collection, compiled for the use of the Edinburgh Academy, contains a *delectus* from the Greek classical writers, in prose and poetry. It exhibits the principal dialectic varieties of the language; and, with the additional recommendations of good paper and neat typography, stands a fair chance of becoming popular."—*Eclectic Review*.

"Although these 'Extracts' profess to be principally from the Attic writers, the little volume contains a few specimens of the other dialects also. The distinguishing feature of the book is the classification according to the dialects. The selections are judiciously made."—*Athenæum*.

"It is one of the best specimens of Greek typography that has lately issued from the Scottish press; and this circumstance, in connexion with the skilful arrangement of the extracts, and the copiousness and accuracy of the Vocabulary, which is accommodated to the latest discoveries of the Greek grammarians, and, we may add, with the cheapness of the work, renders it better adapted than any other we have seen for the purpose of elementary instruction in the language."—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

"The editor of the present Extracts wrote a Greek Grammar, which is one of the best that we have seen for initiating beginners into the study of that difficult and neglected language. The present publication also reflects honour on his editorial talents. The extracts are judiciously selected. There is also a correct and useful Vocabulary of all the words contained in the text, and the whole is concluded with some references, by way of facilitating the researches of the learner, which are wisely drawn to the end. Altogether we can strongly recommend it as an excellent first book for beginners."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

## EDINBURGH ACADEMY EDITION of the GRAMMATICAL EXERCISES on the MOODS, TENSES, and SYNTAX of the LATIN LANGUAGE (originally composed by the late Mr TURNER). Carefully revised and improved: with Notes, and a Vocabulary containing all the Words that occur in the Work. By GEORGE FERGUSON, A. M., of the Edinburgh Academy. Second Edition.

18mo. 2s. bound.

"A new and improved edition of an excellent school-book. The improvements greatly enhance its value."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"We have looked over every part with great pleasure, and with some astonishment, in which we must include the beauty and accuracy of the printing. We have no hesitation in saying, that the book may be safely and profitably used by every student of the Latin tongue."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

"From the well-known accuracy and laborious diligence of the editor, we hesitate not to recommend this edition to the instructors of youth."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"We have great pleasure in bringing this work under the notice of the public, being one of the most complete of the kind we ever examined."—*Aberdeen Journal*.

"This is one of the greatest improvements in a very valuable school-book which has ever fallen under our notice."—*Dunfries Courier*.

**RUDDIMAN'S LATIN GRAMMAR:** edited by JOHN HUNTER, LL. D., Professor of Humanity in the University of St Andrews.

12mo. 4s. bound.

**PUBLII VIRGILII MARONIS OPERA:** carefully revised according to the best Readings, and illustrated by English Notes. By JOHN HUNTER, LL. D. Fourth Edition, improved. 18mo. 3s. 6d. bound.

**TITI LIVII PATAVINI HISTORIARUM BELLI PUNICI SECUNDI LIBRI QUINQUE PRIORES:** carefully revised. By JOHN HUNTER, LL. D. Fourth Edition, improved. 12mo. 4s. 6d. bound.

The long experience and justly-merited celebrity of the editor, as an acute philologist, a profound classical scholar, and a Professor of Humanity, successful for upwards of fifty years to a degree almost unprecedented in this country, enable the Publishers to recommend these works with the utmost confidence.

*Of Dr Hunter's Virgil the Edinburgh Review speaks in these terms:—*

"The Preface, which may be considered as a specimen of Dr Hunter's talents of annotation, contains a considerable number of very interesting discussions.—The punctuation of this edition appears to be peculiarly judicious.—We may safely recommend this as one of the most correct editions of Virgil that has yet been offered to the public.—We do not know, indeed, that it contains a single typographical error; and, in the reading and punctuation of the text, it is sufficient to say, that Professor Heyne has publicly declared it to be superior to any that he had previously examined."

Of the other Classics it is only necessary to say, that they are edited with equal skill and care, and that the notes now added to them are peculiarly valuable.

*French.*

**A NEW PRONOUNCING FRENCH PRIMER;** or, First Step to the French Language: containing a Vocabulary of Easy and Familiar Words, arranged under Distinct Heads; and a Selection of Phrases on Subjects of the most frequent Occurrence. The whole intended as an Introduction to "The New French Manual." By G. SURENNE, F. A. S. E., &c. Third Edition. Royal 18mo. 1s. 6d.

This little work is intended to initiate young persons in the elements of a language which is deservedly considered an indispensable part of modern education.

It contains a copious and useful Vocabulary, with a selection of such phrases of common occurrence as, by readily laying hold of the memory, are best adapted to forward the improvement of the young scholar. These phrases and short sentences all relate to subjects of general interest; and the pronunciation of the phrases as well as of all the words in the Vocabulary being marked, will, it is hoped, tend to remove a main difficulty in the acquisition of the language.

**THE NEW FRENCH MANUAL, and TRAVELLER'S COMPANION:** containing an Introduction to French Pronunciation; a copious Vocabulary; a Selection of Phrases; a Series of Conversations, on a Tour to Paris by Four different Routes, through France, through Holland, through Germany, and through Switzerland; with a Description of the Public Buildings, Institutions, Curiosities, Manners, and Amusements, of the French Capital, &c.; also Models of Epistolary Correspondence, and Directions to Travellers. To which are added, the Statistics of Paris, and Tables of French and British Monies, Weights, and Measures. Illustrated by Three Maps. By G. SURENNE, F. A. S. E., &c. Fourth Edition, revised and enlarged. Royal 18mo. 4s. half-bound.

"The idea of combining a class-book for instruction in the French language with a guide to the traveller in France, is original.—Every one who wishes to be correct in the pronunciation and writing of the French language, and every one who intends to travel in France, and to acquire easily an acquaintance with whatever is most worthy of being known in its capital, will do well to avail himself of the important assistance which this work will afford him."—*Edinburgh Theological Magazine*.

"This is one of the most comprehensive little books of its kind that has ever fallen under our notice. It combines the advantages of a guide to the traveller, with the useful qualities of a class-book to the student."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"We know no work better fitted to initiate the young into the elegant art of French conversation, or to give them a relish for a language with which every one having the smallest pretensions to a liberal education must necessarily be familiar."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

"To the traveller but little acquainted with the French language it is indispensable; and to the general French scholar, who wishes to acquire a stock of phrases, and a knowledge of the niceties of French conversation, it is one of the best little books he could pitch on."—*Edinburgh Literary Gazette*.

"This really clever little work combines the advantages of a guide to the traveller with the useful qualities of a class-book for the student; and by it a person may gain a knowledge of France and its language at the same time.—The pronunciation of the French language is exhibited in a way which must be of infinite advantage to a scholar or traveller."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"M. Surenne's New French Manual will be found a very useful pocket companion for continental travellers."—*Gentleman's Magazine*.

"M. Surenne's work is the best of the kind that we are acquainted with. It is almost entirely a new composition, consisting of useful and interesting matter."—*Educational Review*.

**A FRENCH, ENGLISH, and LATIN VOCABULARY:** intended to facilitate the Acquisition of these Languages in general, and of Latino-Gallic Nouns, with their Genders, in particular; and also to show how essentially a Knowledge of Latin and French conduces towards a correct Understanding of English. For the Use of those who have made some Progress in the Latin Tongue. By T. A. GIBSON. 12mo. 2s. bound.

"This is a very ingenious little work, well calculated to sow the seeds of etymological science in young minds. It exhibits the gender and declension of nouns, the nouns themselves, adjectives, verbs, &c., arranged so as to show at once their respective affinities in the French, English, Latin, and occasionally the Greek languages. It is a manual which will be useful even to the adult scholar."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"The design of this little work is to combine the study of French and Latin. It is compiled with great care, and is well worthy the attention of teachers."—*Athenæum*.

"This little manual of about seventy pages is calculated to show the affinity of the three languages almost at a glance, in verbs, nouns, and adjectives, and consequently to expedite the progress of the learner in the acquisition of the tongues, and to aid him in philological inquiry. The words are classed with that *lucidus ordo* by which instantaneous reference is effected."—*Bath Herald*.

"This is a very curious book. It is in fact a vocabulary of words in French, with the corresponding Latin words—one of the most interesting collections of derivatives that ever was produced, with many excellent notes and explanations. This book will not only add much to the student's knowledge of the English language, but it will greatly improve him in Latin and French, and in the most pleasing way, by means of the amusement it cannot fail to communi-

**A GRAMMATICAL COLLECTION** of PHRASES and IDIOMS, systematically arranged, so as to impart a Progressive Knowledge of the Practical and Critical Parts of the French Language. For the Use of the Edinburgh Academy. By C. P. BUQUET. 12mo. 4s. bound.

**NOUVEAU COURS** de LITTÉRATURE ; ou, Répertoire des Chefs-d'Œuvre de Corneille, Racine, Voltaire, Molière, La Fontaine, Fénelon, Barthélemy, &c. ; suivi des Commentaires de Laharpe, et précédé d'un choix des plus beaux Morceaux, en Prose et en Vers, des plus célèbres Écrivains Français ; avec des Notes et un Appendice très étendu, contenant toutes sortes de Détails Biographiques, Chronologiques, Historiques et autres sur tous les Personnages, les Peuples et les Événemens dont il est fait mention dans l'ouvrage, propres à fournir une foule de sujets intéressans de Lecture, de Conversation et de Composition, à l'Usage de l'Académie d'Edimbourg. Par C. P. BUQUET, Professeur de Langue Française à l'Académie Navale et Militaire d'Ecosse (ci-devant de l'Académie d'Edimbourg). Third Edition, revised and considerably enlarged. 12mo. 7s. bound.

"This is another of these works most admirably calculated for the use of young people. Considerable judgment has been displayed in the choice of pieces ; and from this many advantages are derived. Not only is a knowledge of the language gained, but the taste is cultivated, and ideas as well as words acquired. It is a most useful volume to all students of a language now almost absolutely necessary."—*Literary Gazette*.

"We most cordially recommend this book to the notice of all who may be engaged in French instruction, as well as to all whose time or means will not allow them to explore the original mines from which these gems are obtained."—*Literary Chronicle*.

"We have here a collection of specimens, chosen with great care, of many of the most celebrated French writers, prose as well as poetical, which, without reference to its utility as an elementary work, is extremely valuable and instructive in itself. It is in fact to French what the Scrap Book is to English literature—the best and most tasteful selection from any foreign language extant."—*Literary Magnet*.

"The selection appears to us to have been made with great judgment, with respect both to literature and to morality."—*Educational Review*.

"This is a useful addition to our stock of class-books. It is a judicious and pleasing *Recueil*. The youthful student will find in it both instruction and amusement ; whilst the novelty of many of the selections must give the book a value even in the eye of those who are proficient in French literature. It is not a *Recueil* made up of other *Recueils*. M. Buquet has judged for himself, and he seems to have been entitled to trust to his own taste, for he has transplanted into his *repertoire* nothing that is not deserving of being generally known. The whole is skillfully arranged, and very accurately printed ; and we highly approve also of the pretty frequent introduction of biographical, historical, and chronological notes, illustrative of the text."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

**PETIT DICTIONNAIRE** des DIFFICULTÉS de la LANGUE FRANÇAISE. Par H. CORNILLON. Second Edition. 18mo. 3s. 6d. half-bound.

"The author has gathered his materials from the best authorities in the language, and his own duties of arrangement and connexion are ably fulfilled."—*London Weekly Review*.

"This is a neat and comprehensive little volume, and will, we are convinced, prove a very useful assistant towards acquiring a thorough knowledge of the peculiarities of the French language."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"In this small volume, M. Cornillon has condensed the substance of whatever is most interesting with respect to the beauties, the difficulties, and refinements of the French language."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

# WORKS

OF

## INSTRUCTION AND ENTERTAINMENT.

**DIVERSIONS of HOLLYCOT ; or, The Mother's Art of Thinking.** By the Author of *Clan Albin*, *Elizabeth de Bruce*, *Nights of the Round Table*, &c. 18mo. 3s. 6d. neatly half-bound.

*Contents.*—Introduction. Quizzing—The Boast of Knowledge—Rational Reading. The Nutting Excursion. Saturday Night at Hollycot. Memoir of Grisell Baillie. Sunday at Hollycot. Lights and Shadows of Juvenile Life. Style and Vulgarly—Courage and Humanity. The Ship Launch. True Charity—Instinct of Birds. Punctuality—Visit to a Cottage. The Juvenile Debate—Beauty or Utility. Infirmary of Purpose—Philosophy of Daily Life. The Geysers—The Cuttle-fish—Knowledge is Power—Young Casa Bianca. Christmas—A Home—Holidays.

"This is a very delightful production in that most difficult branch of writing—juvenile literature.—The story is interesting, but made subservient to instruction;—little anecdotes of natural history are admirably introduced, and the children are drawn as so few can draw them—clever, well-disposed, but still children. The moral lessons conveyed are not less simple than striking."—*Literary Gazette*.

**NIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE ; or, Stories of Aunt Jane and her Friends. FIRST SERIES.** By the Author of *Diversions of Hollycot*, &c. Small 8vo. 5s. bound in cloth.

*Contents.*—When I was a little Girl—Miss Harding's Tale. The Spitalfields Widow. The Royal Chapel of Windsor. The Magic Lantern—The Three Westminster Boys. The Curate's Tale; or, Practical Joking. The Magic Lantern—Fashion and Personal Ornament. Miss Harding's Tale concluded—High Life.

"The narratives are very well executed: stories of grave and gay succeed each other in pleasing alternation—and over the whole is thrown that charm of graceful simplicity, in which we at once recognise the instinctive power of the female heart."—*Monthly Review*.

"This is a modest, unpretending book, of very considerable merit; we have read it with great delight, and have no hesitation in recommending it, as certain to give some hours of pleasure to the aged, and full of instruction, agreeably conveyed, to the young. 'The Three Westminster Boys,' an exhibition in the magic-lantern style, following Thurlow, Hastings, and Cowper (contemporaries), through their several careers, and marking the striking stages, is a performance of excellent effect, and suggesting an admirable moral lesson. The second part of 'High Life' is, however, the production to which we should refer as the best sample of the author's powers: for Miss Edgeworth might be proud to acknowledge it. When we say that it is in the best style of her Moral Tales, we will add that none can rate that excellence higher than we do."—*Examiner*.

"This is a very handsome volume, and, what is far better, a very valuable one. It consists of seven instructive stories, which the young will read with pleasure and profit: nor are we sure that they would be thrown away upon the old and the wise. They are very characteristic, and worthy of the accomplished authoress; good sense and good feeling everywhere abound; there is much knowledge of human nature, and that practical wisdom which seeks to be useful and elegant. We have seldom met with a work, aiming only at instruction, in which there are so many attractions. The writer unites the affection of a mother, the vigilance of an aunt, and the skill of a governess, with the grace and elegance of a well-bred lady."—*Athenæum*.

"Intended for the use of the young, this book may be read with advantage and delight by persons of mature age. The character of its contents, and the skill exhibited in the treatment of the subjects, confer the greatest credit upon the judgment and ability of the author, whose former work, 'Diversions of Hollycot,' stands high in the opinion of the reading public. This volume may be said to be a continuation of the plan laid down in that publication; but it is addressed to readers of a more advanced class, and the matter it contains is more diversified and ambitious. It is really a very delightful volume, in which lessons of wisdom, and morality, and practical truth, are insinuated in the most agreeable and fascinating manner. The stories of the Magic Lantern, particularly 'The Three Westminster Boys,' present a combination of pictorial and living interest, that will prove more fascinating to our younger friends than any panorama of real colours and actual motion. We earnestly desire to see such productions as this heartily encouraged. Its simplicity of plan, and the natural style in which its narratives are conveyed, will ensure it a welcome wherever a just taste and a zeal in the literature of youth are to be found."—*Atlas*.

## NIGHTS of the ROUND TABLE; or, Stories of Aunt Jane and her Friends. SECOND and CONCLUDING SERIES.

Small 8vo. 5s. bound in cloth.

*Contents.*—The Quaker Family. The Two Scotch Williams. The Little Ferryman.

"The story of 'The Quaker Family,' which occupies the principal part of this volume, has more character, nature, and truth, than usually goes to the composition of a whole shelf of the circulating library."—*Examiner*.

"The praise we have to bestow on 'The Quaker Family,' a story which occupies nearly the whole of the present Series, is not less than that deserved by the former one. It has convinced us that the authoress is a person of genius.—We make no extract: why? the vacant space of the busts of Brutus and Cassius was the greater honour. There is no passage that would not suffer from being taken out of the effect of the light scattered upon it from all the rest of the story. The defect is, however, easily supplied: send to your bookseller—the price of a bottle of wine will put you in possession of 'The Quaker's Lot.'"—*Spectator*.

"With many graces of style, and felicities of thought, Mrs Johnstone excels in the delineation of character. Her ideal personages are painted with so much individual truth, that they live in the memory, as if they were our familiar and long-known acquaintances."—*Scotsman*.

"The writer has searched deeply into the human nature that adorns, and that which disgraces, the lower ranks of society; and with a power in prose equal to Crabbe in poetry, has sketched scenes of sadness and truth."—*Liverpool Journal*.

## LETTERS from a LADY to her NIECE; containing Practical Hints, intended to direct the Female Mind in the Pursuit of Attainments conducive to Virtue and Happiness. With a Frontispiece, designed by Uwins and engraved by Horsburgh. Third Edition. 18mo. 2s. boards.

"The anonymous writer of Letters from a Lady to her Niece is more justly entitled to the praise of the judicious critic, and the thanks of her own sex, than many others who have been eager to avow their claim to their productions. The style is easy and elegant, the maxims inculcated are those of sound prudence and sincere virtue; and, to any female entering into life, the perusal of this little volume will be attended with manifold advantages, in strengthening the intellectual powers, and indicating the most eligible path to the attainment of tranquillity of mind and true happiness."—*Monthly Magazine*.

## SPECIMENS of the LYRICAL, DESCRIPTIVE, and NARRATIVE POETS of GREAT BRITAIN, from CHAUCER to the Present Day: With a Preliminary Sketch of the History of Early English Poetry, and Biographical and Critical Notices. By JOHN JOHNSTONE, Editor of Specimens of Sacred and Serious Poetry. With Frontispiece and Vignette, engraved by Horsburgh, from Paintings by Thomas Stothard, Esq. R. A.

24mo. 5s. 6d. boards.

"In fine, this is a little volume which seems to us calculated to diffuse much both of enjoyment and of refinement of feeling among the families of our land, with the rising portion of whose members especially we have no doubt it will soon become a favourite manual."—*Monthly Review*.

"Not only has Mr Johnston selected well and amply, but he has accompanied his selections with brief biographical and critical notices, replete with just observation and the fruits of vigilant research. We are not acquainted with any publication so admirably calculated to awaken a true zest for genuine English lore; nor do we think that the larger and more costly compilations possess half the merit of this unassuming little volume."—*Atlas*.

"In intrinsic value the volume is literally worth a great deal more than its weight in gold, for it contains the most precious portion of the most precious literature in existence."—*Athenæum*.

## PAUL and VIRGINIA, from the French of St PIERRE; and ELIZABETH, from the French of Madame COTTIN. New Translations. With Prefatory Remarks by JOHN M'DIARMID. 24mo. 3s. boards.

"This New Translation of the two most beautiful and interesting tales in the French language is executed in a style of elegance, sweetness, and simplicity of diction, that renders it a valuable addition to the library of the man of taste and the lover of whatever is pathetic in story or sentimental in feeling. From the translator's Prefatory Observations, he would seem to possess a soul as ductile and susceptible of all the finer impulses of our nature as St Pierre himself."—*European Magazine*.



**STORIES** from the **HISTORY** of **SCOTLAND**, in the Manner of Stories selected from the History of England. By the Rev. **ALEXANDER STEWART**, Author of *The History of Scotland*, &c. Second Edition, greatly enlarged, with a Frontispiece. 18mo. 4s. half-bound.

"The volumes which bear the title of '*Tales of a Grandfather*,' it is almost unnecessary to inform our readers, are by Sir Walter Scott; but, though from respect to their illustrious author we have placed them first, they did not appear till six months after the publication of the interesting little volume by the Rev. Mr Stewart. The hunters for 'curious coincidences' (a pestilent class) would find one in the almost simultaneous appearance of two works so similar in design and in the mode of execution; and were not the name of Sir Walter Scott sufficient warrant against such a suspicion, those who love to impute plagiarism to all eminent persons would find that Sir Walter Scott had taken not only the idea but the plan from Mr Stewart. Mr S. makes his personages unfold their own characters in their own language, as far as chronicles and tradition allowed him; and he has thus given an air at once dramatic and real to his portraits, which must be very attractive to juvenile readers, and in this Sir Walter Scott has followed him. However amusing Sir Walter's longer tales may be to readers of a more advanced age, we think Mr Stewart's better calculated, from their conciseness, to amuse younger students who are uninfluenced by the magic of a name. Mr Stewart has rejected every thing in the Scottish annals that holds a doubtful place betwixt history and fable, and by judiciously avoiding long details (as in the case of Queen Mary, whose story occupies far too much space in Sir Walter's book), he has succeeded in bringing his interesting performance within the limits of one volume, forming an admirable companion to Mr Croker's '*Stories from the History of England*.'"—*New Monthly Magazine*.

"We know no volume that, either as to style or matter, we would sooner put into the hands of youth."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

**THE TOUR** of the **HOLY LAND**; in a Series of Conversations: with an Appendix, containing Extracts from a MS. Journal of Travels in Syria. By the Rev. **ROBERT MOREHEAD, D.D., F.R.S.E., &c.**, with a Map of Palestine. 18mo. 3s. 6d. cloth boards.

"The pious and learned author of these dialogues, having had his attention called to Palestine, turned over a variety of books on the subject, and with a praiseworthy regard to the wants of the rising generation, arranged the most interesting facts and descriptions that occurred to him in the course of this voluminous reading, into the form of a series of conversations, intermixed with reflections of a grave and religious character. The execution of the work is worthy the design; and the result is a little volume, which parents and guardians of youth will do well to present to their charges."—*Atlas*.

**A GUIDE** to the **LORD'S TABLE**, in the Catechetical Form: to which are added, an Address to Applicants for Admission to it, and some Meditations to aid their Devotions. By **HENRY BELFRAGE, D.D.** Second Edition, improved. 18mo. Price only 6d. sewed.

"By the publication of the '*Guide to the Lord's Supper in the Catechetical Form*,' Dr B. has added another to his numerous and powerful claims on public gratitude. We heartily recommend Dr B.'s work to our readers, as at once an affectionate and faithful guide. He has certainly succeeded in no common degree in his avowed objects."—*Christian Monitor*.

"We offer our sincere thanks to Dr B. for his '*Guide to the Lord's Table*;' it is worthy both of his talents and piety, and furnishes a most comprehensive and scriptural view of the solemn ordinance to which it relates."—*Evangelical Magazine*.

**MY EARLY DAYS.** With a Frontispiece, designed by Wright and engraved by James Mitchell. Second Edition, improved. 18mo. 2s. 6d. lds.

"Done for *juniors* on the model of the clever school, which hath delighted in Adam Blair, Margaret Lyndsay, &c.; and a publication displaying talents far above its humble pretensions in bulk and manner. At first we thought that the children were too much men, and that this must be in the Modern Athens, since no useful lesson can be taught where a pedagogue tries to be a child of six, or a youth of fourteen years old; but when the narrative proceeds to adolescence and maturity, this is really one of the best little volumes of its class which we have ever met with."—*Literary Gazette*.

"It is beautifully written, and were we to speak of it as warmly as we felt disposed to do under the fresh impression of the perusal, we might be suspected of partiality or extravagance."—*Eclectic Review*.

IN COURSE OF PUBLICATION :

OLIVER & BOYD'S CATECHISMS  
OF  
ELEMENTARY KNOWLEDGE

ELUCIDATING THE MORE SIMPLE PRINCIPLES OF

LITERATURE, SCIENCE, AND THE ARTS ;

*With appropriate Embellishments by Eminent Artists : Price of each 9d. sewed,  
or 1s. neatly bound.*

THE object of the present undertaking is to produce a series of Elementary Works, which to comprehensiveness of design shall unite clearness of method and ability of execution. With this view it has been thought advisable to adopt the Catechetical form, as the one most likely to attract and make a lasting impression upon the youthful mind. The different subjects have been intrusted to writers eminent in their respective departments ; and the Publishers have resolved to spare neither trouble nor expense in order to bestow on these Catechisms a higher degree of excellence than is usually found in works of a similar description. Independently of their claims as a collection of elementary treatises, calculated to simplify the business of education, and to facilitate the labours of Teachers and Parents in the instruction of youth,—whether domestic or conducted in public seminaries,—it is hoped that these works will also contain information not unworthy of the attention of the general reader.

The following are already published, and may be considered as specimens of the manner in which the whole Series will be conducted :—

I.

**THE WORKS of CREATION**; intended to assist Parents or Tutors in conveying to the Youthful Mind a General Knowledge of the Objects of Nature, with suitable Reflections. By PETER SMITH, A.M. 2d Edit. enlarged. Seven Engravings.

II.

**CHRISTIAN INSTRUCTION**. By the Rev. ROBERT MOREHEAD, D.D., F.R.S.E. With a Map of Palestine.

III.

**ENGLISH GRAMMAR**; with Select Exercises. By the Rev. GEO. MILLIGAN.

IV.

**ENGLISH COMPOSITION**. By ROBERT CONNELL.

V.

**LATIN GRAMMAR**. By

VI.

**GREEK GRAMMAR**. By the Rev. GEO. MILLIGAN.

VII.

**FRENCH GRAMMAR**. By JAMES LONGMOOR.

VIII.

**GEOGRAPHY**; comprising all the leading Features of that important Science, and including the most recent Discoveries; with a Vocabulary of Geographical Terms. 4th Edition. By HUGH MURRAY, Esq., F. R. S. E., &c. Eight Engravings.

IX.

**THE HISTORY of ENGLAND**; from the Earliest Period to the Accession of William IV. To which is prefixed, a Concise Outline of its Geography. By PETER SMITH, 2d Edition. With a Map.

## X.

**THE HISTORY of SCOTLAND;** from the Earliest Period to the Present Time; preceded by a Concise Outline of its Geography, and followed by a brief Description of the British Constitution. By W. MORRISON. Third Edition, thoroughly revised and considerably enlarged by a Practical Teacher. With a Map.

## XI.

**NATURAL HISTORY of the EARTH.** By WILLIAM RHIND. Seven Engravings.

## XII.

**BOTANY;** or, Natural History of the Vegetable Kingdom. By W. M. RHIND. Seven Engravings.

## XIII.

**ZOOLOGY;** or, Natural History of the Animal Kingdom. By WILLIAM RHIND.

## XIV.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY;** in which the general Doctrines of that Science are explained in a popular Form. Part I. comprehending the Properties of Matter; Centre of Gravity; Elements of Machinery, or the Mechanic Powers, with their Application; Motion; Laws of Falling Bodies; Central Forces, or the Effects of Centripetal and Centrifugal Force; the Pendulum; Compensation Pendulum; with the Regulation of Clocks and Watches. By GEORGE LEES, A. M., Mathematical Master in the Scottish Naval and Military Academy, and Lecturer on Natural Philosophy, Edinburgh. Illustrated by 56 Wood-cuts.

## XV.

**NATURAL PHILOSOPHY:** Part II. comprehending HYDROSTATICS, or the Laws of Fluid Pressure — Brahmah's Hydrostatic Press, &c. Specific Gravity, Hydrometer. HYDRAULICS, or the Motion of Fluids — Conducting of Water, Water-wheel, Barker's Mill, Cochlion or Water-snail, and the Hydraulic Ram. PNEUMATICS — Pressure of the Atmosphere, Suction, Air-pump, Condenser, Air-gun, Pumps, Fire-engine, Stomach-pump, and Barometer. OPTICS — Mirrors, Refraction, Lenses, Eye Spectacles; Optical Instruments, viz. Microscope, Telescope, Camera Lucida, Magic Lantern; Theory of Colours, and an Explanation of the Rainbow. By GEORGE LEES, A. M. Illustrated by Sixty Wood-cuts.

## XVI.

**POLITICAL ECONOMY;** in which the Principles of the Science are explained in a popular Form. By THOMAS MURRAY, LL.D., Lecturer on Political Economy.

## IN THE PRESS :

## XVII.

**ASTRONOMY,** — embracing both a Description of the Celestial Phenomena, and an easy Exposition of the Physical Causes upon which these depend. By G. LEES, A. M.

## XVIII.

**MUSIC.**

*The following OPINIONS OF THE PRESS are selected from the numerous Testimonials with which the Leading Journals of Great Britain and Ireland have honoured this Series of Catechisms :—*

"They embrace almost every subject that is connected with the fundamental parts of a liberal education, for either sex.—To the schoolmaster, as well as to the private tutor, they must, we should think, afford invaluable assistance."  
—*Monthly Review*.

"These are a series of little works adapted to elementary instruction, entirely new, and upon a plan which combines conciseness, precision, and accuracy.—The Catechetical form admits of many advantages, which are not overlooked in these excellent little treatises, which are illustrated where necessary with cuts. The price of each is only 9d.!"—*Asiatic Journal*.

"These are useful little books in their respective departments; they are all intended for learners, and to them they will communicate the elementary prin-

"These are useful little works, not merely for the rising generation, but for grown up persons who have not received instruction in the subjects of which they treat. They are published in ninepenny numbers, and are thus accessible to all classes. There is a good deal of practical knowledge in some of them, in that of Drawing and Perspective for example; and we have not the smallest doubt they will most materially accelerate the progress of information among the people, than which we cannot give them higher recommendation."—*Metropolitan*.

"These works convey highly useful instruction in an inviting form; and, while they are written within the compass of the youthful mind, they are nevertheless free from the slightest approach to frivolity."—*Royal Lady's Magazine*.

"Unpretending works, but all got up with the care that distinguishes every thing issued to the public by Oliver & Boyd, and all excellent in their several ways.—We venture to predict that they must soon find their way, generally, into nurseries and our national schools, where they may be made the vehicles of much useful instruction both to the children of the rich and poor."—*Athenæum*.

"A complete treatise on a science for ninepence, is what the world has not often seen; but Messrs Oliver & Boyd have published several and announce more.—They contain each from 70 to 100 pages of close print: they are well got up; they bear the names of known and responsible authors; and they appear to be decidedly superior to any which we have hitherto seen. The Catechism of Geography is on the plan of Goldsmith's, but it is greatly superior in point of execution, and contains as much matter at a fourth of the price.—The Catechism on English Grammar is a good abridgment—quite as clear as Murray's, and better, because shorter."—*Examiner*.

"We are no friends to the system of publishing treatises in question and answer; but it is impossible to object to receiving really very ample, and, in many cases, sufficient instruction in a branch of learning for ninepence. For instance, we think the Catechisms of French and of Latin Grammar contain every thing that needs to be in a Grammar, and that with them no other grammar will be wanted; and they may be had for ninepence each."—*Spectator*.

"We have just seen a collection of Catechisms on various literary and scientific topics under the above head, which display much ingenuity and no little research. They are perfectly simple in their plan, and well entitled to the approbation of the public, which no doubt they will receive."—*Sun*.

"These Catechisms are admirably adapted to the capacity of children, and are likely to become popular in schools.—Gentlemen of literary eminence have contributed their valuable aid to this useful publication, from which an infinity of valuable knowledge may be gained with little labour and scarcely any expense."—*Sunday Times*.

"Several little usefully-instructive and ably-edited works have lately issued from the presses of Oliver & Boyd, Edinburgh, and Simpkin & Marshall, London, at very low prices, which are eminently calculated to forward the education of youth in various necessary branches of knowledge. They are separately and distinctly presented, and are in the form of Catechisms."—*Morning Post*.

"The variety of subjects which they embrace are explained in an extremely simple and familiar manner, and they appear peculiarly calculated to engage the youthful mind by their happy combination of instruction and entertainment."—*Liverpool Courier*.

"They are got up with great taste and great care, and will no doubt supersede works of higher prices and greater bulk, but which are far less valuable. They are in fact very superior to any similar work that we have seen."—

"To parents and teachers these little works must be quite invaluable; and they will prove no less useful in refreshing the memory of the adult than in laying the foundations of knowledge in the mind of the young."—*Liverpool Chronicle*.

"We can recommend them as the best elucidations of the more simple principles of science, literature, and the arts, we have ever met with; and their cheapness places them within reach of even the mechanic."—*Felix Farley's Bristol Journal*.

"Messrs Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, have published a series of Catechisms for the instruction of children in various branches of knowledge. They are remarkably cheap, selling for only 9d. each, and some of them (which we have been able to look at) are very ably compiled. The Catechism of Geography, by Hugh Murray, Esq., is exceedingly clear and accurate, and contains a large amount of information within a small space."—*Leeds Mercury*.

"The copious instruction in these little books, conveyed through the interrogative system, loses all the repulsive and forbidding character of preliminary learning in general.—The Catechisms are every way calculated to seduce the learner into the love of science, by rendering the *labor ipse voluptas*."—*Bath Herald*.

"They may be safely recommended to those who have the charge of youth, for the facilities which they afford in the communication of elementary knowledge."—*Newcastle Courant*.

"These little works appear well adapted for the use of schools and young persons. They contain much *information*, communicated in so sensible a manner that the adult student may acquire much *information* from their perusal."—*Tyne Mercury*.

"In schools, and on the tables of rooms in which young persons assemble, these little works must be of great value; as, by their means, the mind will insensibly acquire knowledge, and become impressed with facts, which, under other circumstances, might not be obtained until later in life, and then perhaps imperfectly, because under less favourable circumstances."—*Trevelman's Exeter Flying Post*.

"These Catechisms will be found really useful and instructive works, well calculated to inform the young mind on subjects which, in another and less simple form, might be irksome, and weary the attention instead of attracting it."—*Lancaster Gazette*.

"We have been favoured with a series of Catechisms at present issuing from the press of Messrs Oliver & Boyd of Edinburgh. They are printed in the usual style of neatness and accuracy that characterize all their works; and are adorned with plates, maps, wood-engravings, &c., to illustrate the subjects on which they respectively treat, and will form useful works for either juvenile classes or adults. The lowness of the price allows every one an opportunity to procure them."—*Sunderland Herald*.

"The information is conveyed in concise but clear language; and upon all subjects on which they treat the very best authorities appear to have been referred to.—We heartily recommend these little manuals, as conveying much useful information to the old as well as the young."—*Carlisle Journal*.

"As a collection of treatises eminently calculated to simplify the business of education, and to facilitate the labours of teachers and parents, in that delightful task, 'to rear the tender thought,' they possess the highest claims to attention."—*Carlisle Patriot*.

"These Catechisms seem very well calculated for the purpose of impressing on the memories of the young, or of grown up persons whose education has been deficient in the history, art, or science to which they

"These are decidedly the best works of their kind that have come under our inspection. They will form, when completed, an excellent cyclus of instruction, adapted to the juvenile comprehension. The names of more than one of their authors guarantee the excellency of their compositions. We know that the scientific Catechisms have been submitted to the inspection of authors eminent in their respective departments, and highly approved of by them. We recommend them to the different societies for the promotion of Education."—*Edinburgh Literary Journal*.

"To all who mingle more or less in the education of children these small volumes will prove admirable helps. We hope to hear of them forming part of the furniture of every room in Scotland, inhabited either wholly or in part by children from six to fifteen years of age."—*Edinburgh Weekly Chronicle*.

"We have no hesitation in recommending them as clear, condensed, and interesting summaries, well adapted for the instruction both of the rising generation, and of individuals more advanced in years whose opportunities have not enabled them to lay up a sufficient stock of ideas in early life."—*Scotsman*.

"Of these works it is enough to say, that they are the very best of the kind that we have yet perused. We know of no similar productions equally adapted for conveying to the youthful mind such a store of useful knowledge with such directness and perspicuity. We recommend them to the attention of the heads of families and the teachers of youth."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"Of several of the writers the names speak for themselves; but let any of the Catechisms be compared with works of a similar character, and we hesitate not to say that their superiority will be universally acknowledged."—*Edinburgh Evening Post*.

"Altogether, these are very useful and instructive elementary compilations, and well fitted to answer the purpose for which they were written. To teachers of youth and the heads of families we can recommend them, as of eminent service in their arduous duty of storing the youthful mind with useful and interesting knowledge."—*Glasgow Courier*.

"We regard them as cheap and efficient means of inculcating the leading principles of all the various branches of knowledge of which they treat, to all classes of learners.—Indeed, it is rare to find so much useful knowledge comprehended within so narrow a compass; and it is seldom that books, so unassuming in their character, are written in so plain, so pure, and so appropriate a style."—*Glasgow Free Press*.

"They are much superior to any similar Catechisms we have seen. The names attached to them confer a degree of respectability we have not been accustomed to meet with in such publications."—*Aberdeen Observer*.

"Not only have these compilations outstripped all competitors in the same track, but they have left nothing to be desired, in the amount of information they profess to communicate, and in their perfect adaptation to the youthful capacities it is their object to awaken and instruct.—No parent, who has himself received an ordinary education, can fail, with these little works in his hand, aided by moderate exertion and perseverance, to make his juvenile family masters of their contents."—*Greenock Advertiser*.

"Whether we regard their subjects, or the manner in which these subjects are treated, we conceive them entitled to our highest approbation. Indeed, we have been astonished at the extent of the information which most of them contain upon their respective subjects; and we venture to affirm, that an equal quantity of interesting and accurate information is nowhere to be found upon any subject in the same compass and for the same price.—We know that the above Catechisms have been introduced into several schools, and uniformly

"Messrs Oliver & Boyd, of Edinburgh, are at present issuing a series of cheap Catechisms.—We have, in common with most of our contemporaries, been surprised at the quantity of sound practical information and general knowledge comprised in each."—*Inverness Courier*.

"We have seen no system of catechetical instruction at all to be compared with that embodied in these little volumes. To heads of families in the middle and lower ranks of society, and to tutors and schoolmasters generally, we consider them almost invaluable, as a simple, easy, and beneficial mode of communicating sound knowledge to the youthful mind."—*Dumfries Weekly Journal*.

"We have seldom seen so much valuable matter brought before the view in a mode so compact and luminous."—*Dublin Christian Examiner*.

"*Pinnock's Catechisms* were deservedly admired as elementary assistants to education; but they are greatly improved on by those of Oliver & Boyd, now offered to the public.—The knowledge they impart is, in many respects, not less valuable to the adult and educated than to the juvenile student. They embrace, and render plain, difficulties too often overlooked in the ordinary modes of school instruction, and are also eminently calculated to fix on the memory the most important points of the several subjects upon which they treat."—*Dublin Worker*.

*Recent Notices of the Catechisms of Botany, and of Natural Philosophy, Part I.*

These are admirable initiatory compilations, which teach a young mind much, without terrifying it in the outset with too formidable a prospect."—*Asiatic Journal*.

"They are written with that conciseness and perspicuity which ensure their being comprehended, and to convey to the reader knowledge and improvement in every line."—*Royal Lady's Magazine*.

"These two Catechisms appear to be valuable little works; the arrangement judicious, the facts striking, the style clear and popular."—*Spectator*.

"They are deserving of express notice, not only on account of the judicious selection of the questions and the clearness of the answers, but because of the very numerous illustrations, which, compared with the price of the book, appear out of all payable proportion."—*Atlas*.

"We consider them as well calculated to facilitate the acquisition of an accurate and comprehensive acquaintance with the history of the vegetable kingdom, and the general doctrines of natural philosophy."—*Sheffield Iris*.

"They cannot but simplify the business of education; for while they assist the tutor, they will instruct alike the young and old, and, in relieving the mind from the irksome idea of drudgery, impart a charm such as in the course of tuition was previously unknown to the scholar."—*Exeter Flying Post*.

"They are really excellent little books, and will be found of singular utility. Young persons will learn as much from them in an hour as they would do in a week from more imposing treatises."—*Scotsman*.

"These little works are very happily adapted for imparting instruction to the youthful mind. They comprise a great amount of elementary knowledge in a comparatively small space, and are particularly well fitted for the use of schools."—*Edinburgh Observer*.

"These little books contain a very considerable fund of information, expressed in simple and intelligible language, and possess, what has hitherto been much neglected in treatises of their kind, a very useful supply of explanatory wood-cuts."—*Dublin University Magazine*.















